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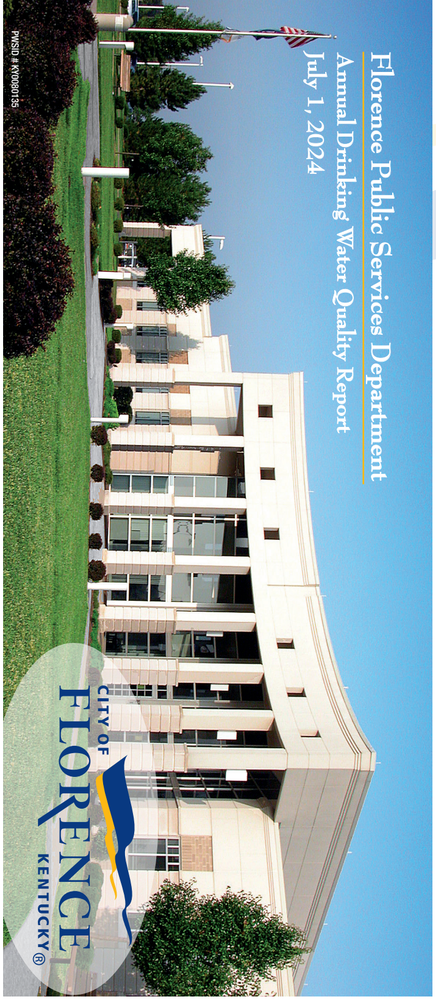
City of Florence
Public Services Department
8100 Ewing Blvd.
Florence, KY 41042

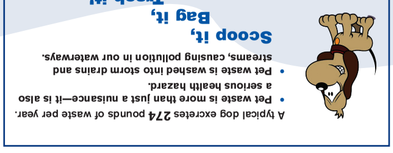


Health Information

Cryptosporidium (Crypto) is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. GCWW has tested for Crypto in treated waters from the Miller and Bolton Treatment Plants throughout 2023 and has not detected it. The organism is found in GCWW source water and comes from animal wastes in the water shed. Crypto is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at the City of Florence Public Services Department work diligently 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. For more information of our operations, visit our website at www.florence-ky.gov. Please call our office at 859-647-5416, if you have questions.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report July 1, 2024

The City of Florence presents 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 each day. The City of Florence Public Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state regulations. Our mission is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water in a financially responsible manner.

During 2023, we purchased our water from the Boone-Florence Water Commission. The Boone-Florence Water Commission receives its water from Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW), www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water, which is treated surface water from the Ohio River.

The City of Florence is pleased to report that our system has met all sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements of the Federal and State Environmental Protection Agencies during the reporting year 2023. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023.

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more about your water quality, please contact our office at 859-647-5416 or visit our website at www.florence-ky.gov. Copies of this report are available at the Public Services Department, Florence Government Center, 8100 Ewing Blvd. Copies of the Greater Cincinnati Water Works Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is also available at the Public Services Department or their website at https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water/water-quality-and-treatment/water-quality-reports/.

THM (Trihalomethanes)

The current MCL for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) is 80 ppb. Although our water is below the MCL, we are including the following health effects language.

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Water Source Information Drinking Water Regulations

Greater Cincinnati Water Works performs an average of 300 tests per day throughout their system to ensure safe drinking water. Source waters are tested routinely to detect contaminants before they enter treatment plants. Water quality experts then test the water after each stage of the treatment process to ensure optimal treatment. Finally, water samples are collected in the distribution system to monitor the quality of the water once it has left the treatment plant.

The surface water source of raw water for GCWW is the Ohio River. A source water assessment has been completed. The following is a summary of the susceptibility analysis that is part of the source water assessment. Several areas of concern are related to the extensive development of transportation infrastructure, the potential for spills, high degree of impervious cover and polluted runoff. Areas of row crops and urban and recreational grasses introduce the potential for herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer use – possible nonpoint source contaminants. Bridges, railroads, ports, waste handlers or generators, and Tier II hazardous chemical users in the area introduce the potential for spills or leaks of hazardous materials. Landfills and permitted discharges are relatively high in number for a supply area. Other areas of concern include several segments of streams already assessed as having impairments, power line right-of-way with potential herbicide use, and residential septic systems located throughout the watershed. Since the intake is in an urban area, the threat of underground storage tanks leaking must also be taken into account. The entire report is available at:

Northern Kentucky Area Development
District, 22 Spiral Drive, Florence, Ky 41042.
Phone: 859-283-1885.

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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.

What contaminants could be in source water?

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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or 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 to provide the same protection for public health.

Information About Lead:

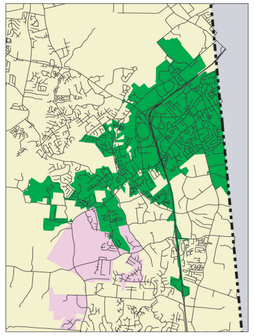
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Florence is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing any City owned 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 the City of Florence. 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.

For an opportunity to participate in public discussions regarding items which might affect water quality, we invite you to attend the weekly meetings of the Florence City Council which are held every Tuesday at the Florence Government Center at 6:30 p.m. For more information on dates and times please visit www.florence-ky.gov or call (859) 647-5416 on weekdays between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Este informe contiene información importante acera de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

(This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

CITY OF FLORENCE KENTUCKY®



Florence Public Services Department

8100 Ewing Blvd.
Florence, KY 41042

Green..... Florence
Purple..... Union
Gray..... Kenton County
Tan..... Unincorporated Boone County
Black Lines..... Street Centerlines

Need to report an issue?

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Protecting your drinking water

GCWW actively participates in two regional collaborative source water protection programs:

PROTECTION OF THE OHIO RIVER IN THE CINCINNATI AREA

GCWW has partnered with the Northern Kentucky Water District and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) to implement an Ohio EPA-endorsed source water protection program for the Ohio River near Cincinnati. ORSANCO maintains 17 monitoring stations strategically placed along the Ohio River to detect and warn drinking water treatment plants about spills. GCWW participates as one of the monitoring stations for this program.

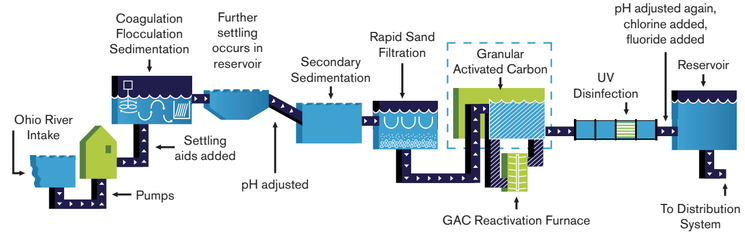
PROTECTION OF THE GREAT MIAMI BURIED VALLEY AQUIFER

The Hamilton to New Baltimore Groundwater Consortium is comprised of seven public and industrial ground water producers/suppliers in southwest Ohio. The Consortium maintains a network of early-warning monitoring stations, works with facilities that store hazardous substances to minimize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect groundwater.

ORSANCO Monitoring Locations Map

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, visit myGCWW.org, email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov, call Greater Cincinnati Water Works at 513.591.7700, or call the Groundwater Consortium at 513.785.2464.

TREATMENT PROCESS AT THE RICHARD MILLER PLANT ON THE OHIO RIVER



Backwash water from the sand filters and plant recycle water is returned to the beginning of the treatment process.

A Service of The City of Cincinnati
GREATER CINCINNATI WATER WORKS

2023 GCWW WATER QUALITY REPORT

GCWW Meets or Exceeds All State and Federal Health Standards

GCWW is proud to say that our water meets or exceeds every health standard developed by both the USEPA and Ohio EPA. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health. The tables show the substances detected in GCWW drinking water while performing the most up-to-date monitoring required by the EPA. The Ohio EPA requires GCWW to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Because of this, some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. For a complete listing of GCWW test results and additional water quality information, visit WQT.myGCWW.org, or call 513.591.7700.

Regulated Contaminants (Table A): Substances subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL), or Treatment Technique (TT). These standards protect drinking water by limiting the amount of certain substances that can adversely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

TABLE A: Regulated Contaminants				Miller Water (from the Ohio River)				Bolton Water (from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer)				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance (Unit)		Maximum Allowed (MCL)	MCLG	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	
Fluoride (ppm)		4.0	4.0	0.86	0.73 - 1.00	No	2023	0.88	0.75 - 0.95	No	2023	Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)		10	10	1.15	0.56 - 1.15	No	2023	1.37	nd - 1.37	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes][1]		80	na	49.7	16.3 - 67.4	No	2023	49.7	16.3 - 67.4	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids][1]		60	na	10.5	1.1 - 14.7	No	2023	10.5	1.1 - 14.7	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Turbidity (NTU)		TT1 < 1 NTU Max *and* TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na na	0.09 100% < 0.3 NTU	0.04 - 0.09	No	2023	nr	nr	No	na	Soil runoff.
1st Compliance Period (Jan - June)	Lead[2] (ppb)	AL = 15 (the 90th percentile must be less than 15 ppb)	0	90th percentile 3.38 ppb	nd - 13.9	No	2023	90th percentile 3.38 ppb	nd - 13.9	No	2023	May come from erosion of natural deposits. There is no detectable lead in our water as it leaves the treatment plants. However, corrosion of household plumbing is a source of lead and copper contamination. GCWW tests water samples collected at customers taps, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure safe water.
				(0 of 104 samples tested during the first compliance period were > the AL)[4]				(0 of 104 samples tested during the first compliance period were > the AL)[4]				
	Copper[2] (ppm)	AL = 1.3 (the 90th percentile must be less than 1.3 ppm)	1.3	90th percentile 0.027 ppm	nd - 0.087	No	2023	90th percentile 0.027 ppm	nd - 0.087	No	2023	
				(0 of 104 samples tested during the first compliance period were > the AL)				(0 of 104 samples tested during the first compliance period were > the AL)				
2nd Compliance Period (July - Dec)	Lead[2] (ppb)	AL = 15 (the 90th percentile must be less than 15 ppb)	0	90th percentile 2.84 ppb	nd - 20.7	No	2023	90th percentile 2.84 ppb	nd - 20.7	No	2023	
				(2 of 117 samples tested during the second compliance period were > the AL)[4]				(2 of 117 samples tested during the second compliance period were > the AL)[4]				
	Copper[2] (ppm)	AL = 1.3 (the 90th percentile must be less than 1.3 ppm)	1.3	90th percentile 0.021 ppm	nd - 0.047	No	2023	90th percentile 0.021 ppm	nd - 0.047	No	2023	
				(0 of 117 samples tested during the second compliance period were > the AL)				(0 of 117 samples tested during the second compliance period were > the AL)				
Total Organic Carbon[3]		TT	na	2.38	2.06 - 3.26	No	2023	nr	nr	No	na	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Chlorine[1] (ppm)		MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	1.08	0.93 - 1.21	No	2023	1.08	0.93 - 1.21	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Barium (ppm)		2	2	0.03	na[5]	No	2023	0.02	na[5]	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.

Unregulated Contaminants (Table B): Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

TABLE B: Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG	Miller Water (from the Ohio River)				Bolton Water (from the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer)				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance (Unit)		Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	
Chloroform (ppb)[1]	70	9.6	0.54 - 27.6	na	2023	9.6	0.54 - 27.6	na	2023	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at representative points in the distribution system.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)[1]	0	10.8	2.3 - 23.8	na	2023	10.8	2.3 - 23.8	na	2023	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)[1]	60	11.9	6.2 - 18.5	na	2023	11.9	6.2 - 18.5	na	2023	
Bromoform (ppb)[1]	0	6.4	0.62 - 21.4	na	2023	6.4	0.62 - 21.4	na	2023	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	70	1.6	nd - 4.4	na	2023	1.6	nd - 4.4	na	2023	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	na	nd	nd - nd	na	2023	nd	nd - nd	na	2023	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	0	2.5	nd - 6.2	na	2023	2.5	nd - 6.2	na	2023	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	20	0.6	nd - 3.1	na	2023	0.6	nd - 3.1	na	2023	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	na	3.5	1.1 - 7.4	na	2023	3.5	1.1 - 7.4	na	2023	
Sulfate (ppm)	na	57	44 - 72	na	2023	46	45 - 46	na	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - fifth round (UCMR5) -- the five contaminants listed below were analyzed during UCMR5 monitoring:										Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS compounds) are manmade chemicals that have been used in consumer products since the 1940s, usually in the manufacture of non-stick coatings, clothing, carpets, and food wrappers. Research into the harm that PFAS compounds may cause to human health is ongoing. GCWW is already working with the Ohio EPA to investigate source water quality and operational or treatment modifications to minimize PFAS levels in the drinking water. More info: https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water/water-quality-and-treatment/water-your-health/pfas/
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	4*	nd	na	na	2023	nd	na	na	2023	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	4*	nd	na	na	2023	5.2	4.2 - 6.1	na	2023	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) (ppt)	5*	nd	na	na	2023	nd	na	na	2023	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	3*	nd	na	na	2023	3.9	3.7 - 4.1	na	2023	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)(ppt)	5*	nd	na	na	2023	5.2	5.1 - 5.2	na	2023	

Footnotes: 1. *Miller and Bolton were considered as one distribution system for regulatory purposes by Ohio EPA during 2023. Data listed for each system represents the combined distribution system.* **2.** *The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Detected" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.* **3.** *GCWW collects one sample per year.* **4.** *0 of 104 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead threshold level of 15 ppb during the first compliance period of 2023 (Jan-June). 2 of 117 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead threshold level of 15 ppb during the second compliance period of 2023 (July-Dec): 1 result between 15-20 ppb; 1 result between 20-25 ppb.*

Definitions

***Minimum Reporting Level or MRL:** The contaminant level that can reliably be detected using the specified analytical method. The EPA established this level to ensure consistency in the data quality reported for UCMR5.

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.

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.

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

Treatment Technique or TT: A method for treating water to achieve acceptable levels of the contaminants in lieu of establishing a maximum contaminant level.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Turbidity: Utilities who treat surface water are required to report on turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table, GCWW's highest turbidity result for 2023 was 0.09 NTU (Miller Water) and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The < symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Lead Threshold Level: The concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample. The lead threshold level is exceeded at 0.015 milligrams per liter (15 ppb) concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample.

Abbreviations

ppt: *parts per trillion or nanograms per liter;* **ppb:** *parts per billion or micrograms per liter;* **ppm:** *parts per million or milligrams per liter;* **nr:** *not regulated;* **na:** *not applicable;* **NTU:** *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (used to measure clarity in drinking water);* **nd:** *not detectable at testing limits;* **TTHMs:** *Total Trihalomethanes;* **HAA5:** *Haloacetic Acids*

Boone Florence Water Commission (PWSID: KY0081013)
Annual Water Quality Report Data Table

Stage 2 Compliance Monitoring

Regulated Contaminant (units)	MCL*	MCLG**	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range Of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	56	56 to 56	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	14	14 to 14	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*maximum contaminant level **maximum contaminant level goal

2023 Chlorine Data

Substance (units)	MRDL*	MRDLG**	Highest Annual Average	Range Of Detection	Violation Y/N	Possible Health Effects
Free Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	1.33	1.03 to 1.54	N	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

During 2023 the BFWC had 0 Routine Total Coliform Samples that were positive.
*maximum residual disinfectant level **maximum residual disinfectant level goal

City of Florence (PWSID: KY0080135)
Annual Water Quality Report Data Table

Stage 2 Compliance Monitoring

Regulated Contaminant (units)	MCL*	MCLG**	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range Of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	42	31 to 58	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	11	4.1 to 16.9	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*maximum contaminant level **maximum contaminant level goal

2023 Chlorine Data

Substance (units)	MRDL*	MRDLG**	Highest Annual Average	Range Of Detection	Violation Y/N	Possible Health Effects
Free Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	1.26	0.67 to 1.73	N	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

During 2023 the City of Florence had 0 Routine Total Coliform Samples that were positive.
*maximum residual disinfectant level **maximum residual disinfectant level goal

Lead & Copper Data

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Levels	Range Of Detection	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	1	1 to 28	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations
Copper (mg/l)	1.3 mg/l	0	0.031	0.005 to .0248	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations

Data Collected in 2023. During our most recent compliance period, we had 1 lead sample that was above the AL.
Lead and Copper Compliance is met when 90% of the samples collected from worst case sites have lead and copper below the action level (AL)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) Sampling

Contaminant	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	2023	<MRL*	<MRL
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2023	<MRL	<MRL
Lithium	2023	<MRL	<MRL

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.

*Results below the UCMR 5 minimum reporting level (MRL) are shown as "<MRL" because the UCMR 5 MRL is the lowest concentration that can be reported for UCMR 5.