Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2024

Butts County, et al. Water & Sewer Authority/City of Jackson/City of Jenkinsburg
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PWSID#: GA0350051

As partners in water supply, we at the Butts County Water & Sewer Authority, City of Jackson, and City of Jenkinsburg are working twenty-four hours a day to deliver high-quality water to our customers. Whether it is making sure that enough water is available when supply is low, or ensuring adequate pressure levels for fire protection and your morning shower, our staff members understand how critical water is to daily life.

All of our testing is done in conjunction with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and confirms to schedules set by federal regulation. We are glad to report that with the thousands of samples taken throughout the year, there were NO violations of State or Federal Requirements.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve you. For questions, to arrange a plant tour, or for more information, contact Herbert L. Head, Water Production Superintendent, at (770) 775-2827 or hhead@buttswsa.com

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

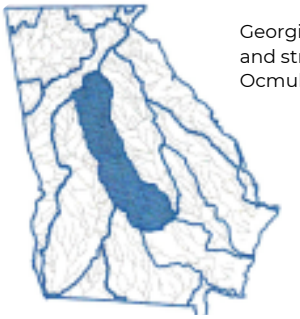
We have a blended surface water supply from the Ocmulgee and Towaliga Rivers. Both rivers are a part of the Upper Ocmulgee watershed. Combined, our treatment facilities provide roughly 800 million gallons of clean drinking water every year.

The headwaters of the Ocmulgee basin are located in DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties and consist of the Alcovy, Yellow, and South Rivers, which drain the eastern and southeastern metropolitan Atlanta region. These rivers join at Jackson Lake. The Authority's intake is located near where the Ocmulgee River flows out of Jackson Lake dam in east Butts County. Water from the Ocmulgee River is treated at the Emerson L. Burford plant. This plant has a capacity of 4.0 million gallons per day. It is owned and operated by the Butts County Water & Sewer Authority and provides 90% of the water used in system overall.

The Towaliga Watershed is located within the larger Upper Ocmulgee watershed. The Towaliga River forms from smaller streams in southern Henry County and eastern Spalding County. This watershed has been impounded in several areas upstream from Jackson's intake for Henry County's water supply. The City of Jackson's intake is on the Towaliga in west Butts County. Water from the Towaliga River is treated at the Gerald L. "Buck" Stewart plant. This plant has a capacity of 1.0 million gallons per day. It is owned by the City of Jackson and operated by the Butts County Water & Sewer Authority.

Customers in the far southwest corner of Butts County on Chappell Mill Road, Fenner Road, and in the Brushy Creek subdivision receive their water supply through a purchase from the City of Griffin.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT



OCMULGEE RIVER BASIN

Georgia's Source Water Assessment Program is aimed at protecting public drinking water supplies at the source - the rivers, lakes and streams all across Georgia. As part of this program, a source water assessment has been done for both our intakes on the Ocmulgee and Towaliga Rivers.

The Upper Ocmulgee River Basin has a large degree of urban activity from the metropolitan Atlanta area. While our watershed profile has identified a number of potential pollution sources to the north, it rates susceptibility of the Ocmulgee intake as "Low", due to the distance of intakes from potential pollution sites and the minimum likelihood of significant releases from those identified pollution sources. *Copies of the Source Water Assessments are available for public review at the Authority's office at 100 West Second Street in Jackson.*

The Authority has also developed a detailed Watershed Assessment and Plan for the Towaliga Basin because we have a wastewater treatment facility in that basin. We continue to test waters in the Towaliga River, Cabin Creek, and Brushy Creek to monitor for quality changes that may take place due to development in this basin.

MONITORING SCHEDULE

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) allows monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This table shows the most recent year of monitoring for these contaminant groups and the next date to be monitored.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Inorganic Contaminants	Annually
Lead/Copper	2022 / 2025
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Radioactive Contaminants	2017 / 2026
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2023 / 2026
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Annually
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly

LEAD & COPPER MONITORING

Monitoring requirements for lead and copper were completed in 2022. Thirty sites were sampled and one location exceeded the Action Level Limit for Lead. The site was resampled and the result met the compliance expectations. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2025. The monitoring results in 2022 were as follows:

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	**Date Sampled (mo/yr)**	**MCLG (What's the Goal?)**	**AL (Action Level)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**Range Low - High (MD)**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**Violation**	**Major Sources**
Lead (ppb)	August 2022	0	15	0.87 ppb	ND - 41.6 ppb	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)		1.3	1.3	0.2 ppm	0.0999 - 0.264 ppm	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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

Service line inventories (SLIs) are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. In accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) all water systems must develop and submit an inventory of all service lines, including both water system owned portions and customer owned portions. We are currently working on a Lead Service Line Inventory. The preliminary findings are:

The complete Lead sampling data, Service Line Inventory Report, and any information on replacement plans for Lead, Galvanized, or Unknown service lines are available for review in our office at 100 West Second Street in Jackson

PRELIMINARY SERVICE LINE INVENTORY SUMMARY			
Type of Line	Authority	Jackson	Jenkinsburg
Lead	-	-	-
Galvanized	-	-	2
Non-Lead	-	-	-
Lead Status Unknown ***	393	2746	-

*** There is not enough evidence to determine the material classification of lines.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Butts County Water & Sewer Authority, City of Jackson, and City of Jenkinsburg is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
  - Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.
  - You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
  - If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Herbert L. Head, Water Production Superintendent, at (770) 775-2827 or hhead@buttswsa.com

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
Lowest Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest contaminant level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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 Detected (MD)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (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.
Millirem per year (mrem/yr): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Not Applicable (NA)
Not Detected (ND)
ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt (parts per trillion): nanogram per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity in water.
Threshold Odor Number (TON): The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

OUR RESULTS

During the past year, we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any primary, secondary, or unregulated contaminants. The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent monitoring periods for each group. These tables only includes those contaminants that were detected in the water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low - High	Maximum Detected	Violation	Major Sources
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - MONTHLY						
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	0.81 - 2.2 φ		No	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2024						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND - 0.23	0.23	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	0.010	0	0.36 - 0.36	0.36	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0193 - 0.0273	0.0273	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.57 - 1.1	1.1	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0038 - 0.126	0.126	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.819 - 1.4	1.4	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO3 (ppm)	10	10	0.529 - 1.69	1.69	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.83 - 0.92	0.92	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2022						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0999 - 0.264	0.264	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 41.6	41.6 þ	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - 2024 »						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1 - 1	1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	15.4 - 36.1	36.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	18.6 - 69	69	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

φ The percentage of **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

þ One sample site in 2022 exceeded the Action Level (AL) for **Lead**. Please see page 2 for additional information regarding Lead and Copper.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminants - 2024

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detected	Range of Detected
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	10.0	4.7 - 14.8
Chloroform (ppb)	31.8	49.6
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2.8	ND - 4.7
Major Sources		
Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination		

Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. ***All results in this table are from 2024***

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected
Chloride (ppm)	250	24.4
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.126
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1.4
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0088
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	1.3
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.7
Sulfate (ppm)	250	34.0
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	104
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.0067

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) (ppm)	NA	40.0
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	7.73
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	NA	35.1
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	172
Hardness (ppm)	NA	27.5
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	3.3
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.0011
Sodium (ppm)	NA	23.6

CITY OF GRIFFIN RESULTS

Table of Detected Contaminants

Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low - High	Maximum Detected	Violation	Major Sources
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - MONTHLY						
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	2.2 φ		No	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.18 î		No	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2024						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.64 - 0.73	0.73	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO3 (ppm)	10	10	ND - 0.41	0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2022						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.12 (90th % Result)		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - 2024 »						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1 - 1	1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	MRDL = 0.8	MRDLG = 0.8	0.34	0.34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0.38	0.38	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	17.9 - 73.7	40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	17.2 - 74.5	46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

φ The percentage of **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

î **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

At high levels, some primary contaminants are known to pose health risks to humans. The tables below list Primary Drinking Water Contaminants for which water systems routinely monitor; however, not all were detected in your drinking water. The contaminants that had some level of detection are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants* located on pages 2 - 3.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	Absent	Absent
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	present/absent	Absent	Absent
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	2.2	2.2
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.18

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	ND	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND	ND

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
Bromate (ppb)	10	ND	ND
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	ND
Chlorine (ppm)	4	1	1
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	800	ND	0.34
Chlorite (ppm)	1	ND	0.38
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	36.1	40
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	69	46

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.07	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND	ND
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)	50	ND	ND
2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND	ND
Acrylamide (ppb)	TT	ND	ND
Alachlor (ppb)	2	ND	ND
Atrazine (ppb)	3	ND	ND
Benzene (ppb)	5	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] nanograms/L)	200	ND	ND
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	ND	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND	ND
Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND	ND
Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND	ND
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	ND	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	400	ND	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6	ND	ND
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	ND	ND
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	ND	ND
Diquat (ppb)	20	ND	ND

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
Endothall (ppb)	100	ND	ND
Endrin (ppb)	2	ND	ND
Epichlorohydrin (ppb)	TT	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	ND	ND
Ethylene Dibromide (ppt)	50	ND	ND
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	ND	ND
Heptachlor (ppt)	400	ND	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	200	ND	ND
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	ND	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	ND	ND
Lindane (ppt)	200	ND	ND
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	ND	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	ND	ND
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	ND	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	ND	ND
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	ND	ND
Picloram (ppb)	500	ND	ND
Polychlorinated biphenyls (ppt)	0.5	ND	ND
Simazine (ppb)	4	ND	ND
Styrene (ppb)	100	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND	ND
Toluene (ppm)	1	ND	ND
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	ND	ND
Xylenes (ppm)	10	ND	ND

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
Antimony (ppb)	6	0.23	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.36	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.0273	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	1.1	ND
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL = 1.3	0.126	ND

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Butts Co. Max Detected	Griffin Max Detected
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.4	0.73
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL = 15	ND	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	ND
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO_3 (ppm)	10	1.69	0.41
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] NO_2 (ppm)	1	ND	ND
Selenium (ppm)	50	0.92	ND
Thallium (ppb)	2	ND	ND

BUTTS COUNTY LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2022

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	90th Percentile Result
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.264	0.2
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	41.6	0.87

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants recipients, people with 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 healthcare providers.

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) 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) or on EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater.