

***Presbyterian Senior Living
Glen Meadows Retirement Community
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2024***

PWSID 0030208

July 1, 2025

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from an underground aquifer that has become influenced by surface water. At times, (usually during high rainfall events) the source water becomes adversely affected by turbidity which may bring along with it coliform and fecal coliform bacteria. PSL constructed a surface water treatment plant consisting of ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis filtration that has been in service since November 2013 to effectively treat source water adversely affected by surface water contaminants.

The following report shows our water quality and what it means:

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).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Jack Bradshaw at 443-903-4758. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Glen Meadows Retirement Community 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, 2024**. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ND: non-detect

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

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

Turbidity: Turbidity is the measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. Measurement of turbidity (which is performed continuously by the SWTP, source water and finished water instrumentation: (Hach turbidity meters) is an indication of filtration effectiveness.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 the 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 at 1-800-426- 4791.

MCLs 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (2020)	N	<1.0	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (2023)	N	ND	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (226 & 228) (2019)	N	0.8	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (2023)	N	ND	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (2023)	N	0.190	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2023)	N	0.002	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (annual) (2024)	N	1.60	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2023)	N	ND (>0.2)	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water Additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ug/l	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2,4-D (2013)	N	0.5	ug/l	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants						

TTHM (Distribution) [Total trihalomethanes]	N	3.0	ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (distribution) (2024)	N	<1.0	ug/l	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform (2024)	N	<0.5	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Bromoform (2024)	N	<1	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (2024)	N	<0.5	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (2024)	N	<0.5	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection

Regulated Contaminants						
Barium (2022)	N	0.005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge From metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits:
Chlorine (2024)	N	0.80	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic (2022)	N	<0.002	ppm		0.010	

Note: Test results are for year 2024 unless otherwise noted; all tests are not required on an annual basis:

The GMRC Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) operated continuously thru out 2024 delivering an excellent quality of UF filtered (Ultra Filtration) and RO softened (Reverse Osmosis) treated water to the GMRC campus. There were no major disruptions in water delivery and the SWTP operated without mechanical or instrumentation failure that could have affected water distribution. Scheduled preventive maintenance and instrumentation calibrations were performed as required.

Due to the GMRC source water wells being classified as GWUDI, (**ground water under direct influence of Surface Water**) the SWTP is required to monitor and record turbidity readings of the treated water discharged to storage every 15 minutes during process operations. The turbidity compliance protocol by MDE for the SWTP is: Zero turbidity above 1 NTU and 95% of all turbidity measured not greater than 0.3 NTU. I am pleased to report the SWTP had a 100% compliance record with the highest recorded turbidity level being 0.060 NTU. In addition to filtering particulate materials from the source water, the SWTP also provides 4-log treatment (99.99% removal) of bacteria and virus inactivation in the treated, finished water delivered to the campus. 4-log treatment is achieved by adding a liquid chlorine solution to the finished water in combination with the UF filtration process and providing enough contact time (CT) in the system for proper disinfection. The average chlorine residual concentration during 2024 was 0.75 mg/l. I am pleased to report the SWTP achieved 100% compliance for 4-log removal requirements.

In addition to the source water being considered GWUDI, the source water is also very high in calcium and magnesium concentrations from the limestone that is present in this region. The source water is considered **very hard water** (330 mg/l avg.) and needs to be **softened** (40-80 mg/l) before delivery to the campus. Hard water causes problems with downstream equipment and fixtures and reduces cleaning agent efficiency. R/O (**reverse osmosis**) is used to soften the finished water from the UF process. R/O is the most stringent filtering process, capable of removing all particulates from the water source. The SWTP blends the RO/UF water discharges together before discharging to storage. The RO influence on the UF water reduces the system pH. Low pH water can cause additional problems within the distribution system piping. Low pH is attributed to the leaching of lead and copper concentrations into the water which can lead to additional health concerns. GMRC completed the Lead and Copper sampling requirement in September 2023. I am pleased to report that L+C was non-detect for Lead and near non-detect for Copper. 2026 will be the next required L+C reporting period.

To increase and maintain a consistent and controllable pH level in the distributed water, a sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) chemical feed system injects a constant, small dosage of caustic soda to the SWTP

finished water. The distribution water system pH was maintained between 7.3 to 7.8 respectively.

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. Presbyterian Senior Living-Glen Meadows Retirement Community is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing any lead piping in the system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You share the responsibility for protection from the lead in your home by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing which will reduce your family's risk to lead exposure. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Using water for showering, dishwashing, and laundry are other ways of flushing the water distribution system within your home. Installation and use of filters installed by an accredited ANSI installer is also beneficial in reducing lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water and wish to have your water tested, contact Glen Meadows Retirement Community, Director of Facilities: 410-319-5024 for further details. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. MDE requested a Service Line Lead Inventory be conducted throughout the source and finished (distribution) water piping system. GMRC conducted and completed the inventory requirements as per MDE guidelines in January 2025. There are no lead service lines or galvanized (GRR) piping requiring replacement. All service lines and connections are ductile iron, PVC, CPVC, or copper with brass connections. GMRC missed the MDE deadline of October 2024 for completion of the LLCR SLLIR and thus the system was out of compliance until the completion of said form in January 2025. GMRC WTP has been reinstated to full compliance as of January 2025.

In addition to lead and copper, the finished water is sampled for many other required contaminants. During 2024, GMRC water distribution was sampled for: Monthly bacteriology, nitrate, and TTHM, HAA5 (TTHM+HAA5 are disinfection byproducts from chlorine addition). Also, MDE conducted sampling (2021) for PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances). PFAS substances refer to a large group of more than 4000 human made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940's. The uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, ground water and seafood. PFAS can last a long time in the environment, human body and food chain.

Beginning in 2020, MDE initiated a PFAS monitoring program. GMRC water distribution was one of the sites selected to conduct this monitoring (2021). The results from the samples taken were non-detectable for PFOA and PFOS. Recently, (March 2023), MDE established proposed PFAS MCL levels for PFOA and PFOS at 4 PPT (parts per trillion) and identified a Group Hazard Index for 4 additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring, as well as certain actions be taken if results are above the PFAS MCL's. EPA has published final MCL's and requirements for PFAS. Additional information can be found on the MDE website. (mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx) The Maryland Department of the Environment performed a source water assessment during 2023 and the results are accessible on their website: https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

I am pleased to report that all sampling was completed and reported and results were within the EPA required guidelines for each contaminant. An enormous amount of sampling and reporting is required to ensure clean, safe water is being delivered to the residents of GMRC. Thank you in advance for your attention to this Water Quality Report (CCR) for 2024. If you need additional information or have questions concerning this matter please do not hesitate to contact PSL Management: Thomas Walker: Director of Facilities: 410-319-5024 or Jack Bradshaw (PSL), Plant Superintendent for Water and Wastewater at Glen Meadows Retirement Community. (410-319-5036)

Sincerely,

Jack Bradshaw: Superintendent: Water/Wastewater

distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; or delivery to community organizations.

- (3) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each supplier of water for a community water system shall mail a copy of the report to the State, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State.
- (4) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system shall deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the State.
- (5) Each community water system shall make its reports available to the public upon request.
- (6) Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons shall post its current year's report to a publicly accessible site on the Internet.
- (7) Any supplier of water subject to this regulation shall retain copies of its consumer confidence report for no less than 3 years.

SYSTEMS SERVING < 10,000

(H.) The requirement of §G(1), (5) and (6) of this regulation for a supplier of water to a community water systems serving less than 10,000 persons has been waived. Such systems shall:

- (1) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;
- (2) Publish a notice in the newspaper, or by other means approved by the State, that informs the customers that the reports will not be mailed; and
- (3) Make the reports available to the public upon request.

SYSTEMS SERVING ≤ 500

(I.) Supplier of water to systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs §H (1) and (2) if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, door- to-door delivery or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

** Electronic delivery may be used to fulfill direct delivery requirements. However, each water system must obtain approval from MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery. Refer to the following document for information regarding acceptable electronic delivery methods:
<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/safe-drinking- water-act-consumer-confidence-report-delivery-options-memorandum>*

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GLEN MEADOWS RETIREMENT COMMUNITY

Public Water System ID: MD0030208

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Jack Bradshaw

Phone: 443-903-4758

Sources of Drinking Water

GLEN MEADOWS RETIREMENT COMMUNITY is Groundwater UDI Surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
GLEN MEADOWS 2 BA735149 GU	BA735149	Ground water under direct influence of surface water		
GLEN MEADOWS1 BA004891 GU	BA004891	Ground water under direct influence of surface 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 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 stormwater runoff, 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, urban stormwater runoff, 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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. Glen Meadows Retirement Community is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing 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 Prostart VP of Operations Jack Bradshaw at (443) 903-4758. 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>.

An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 1/14/2025. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available upon request.

Source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at:

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppt: One part per trillion is equivalent to one nanogram (ng/L) per liter. A single drop of food coloring in 18 million gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	0.8	ppm	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2023	0.214	0.089 – 0.238	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	0	ND (<2) - ND (<2)	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	JNTR SNK HSKPG GLEN ARM RD	2023 - 2024	0	0 - 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	JNTR SNK HSKPG GLEN ARM RD	2023 - 2024	3	2.6 - 2.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NITRATE-NITRITE	6/27/2023	1.6	1.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	8/21/2019	0.8	0.8	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	8/21/2019	0.8	0.8	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit

WHAT IS PFAS?

PFAS - short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances - refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website:

<https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in April 2024. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are each 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals) are each 10 ppt. Additionally, a mixture of two or more of the following chemicals (PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.06	November	WTP	Yes

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/16/2024 - 2/9/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	We failed to complete and/or submit our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by October 16, 2024.
10/16/2024 - 2/9/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	We failed to complete and/or submit our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by October 16, 2024.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.