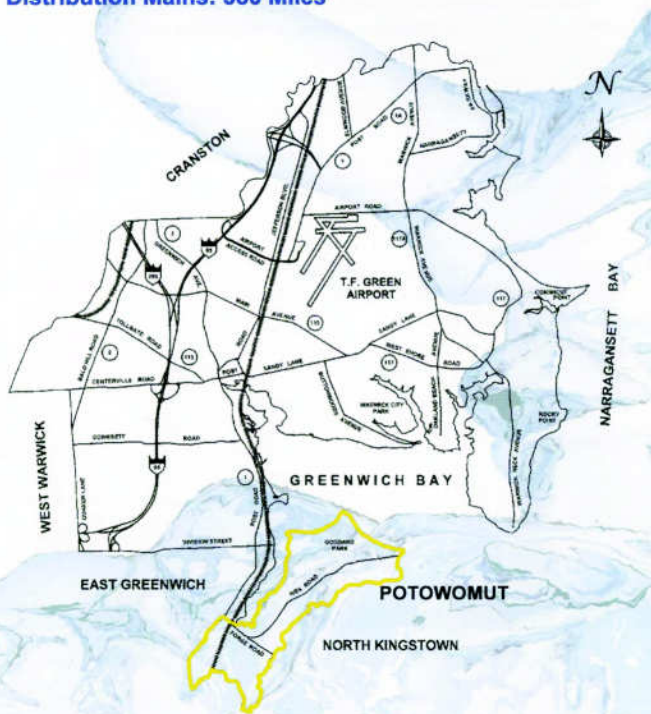


Warwick Water Service Area FACTS & FIGURES

Number of Services: 26,900
Distribution Mains: 380 Miles



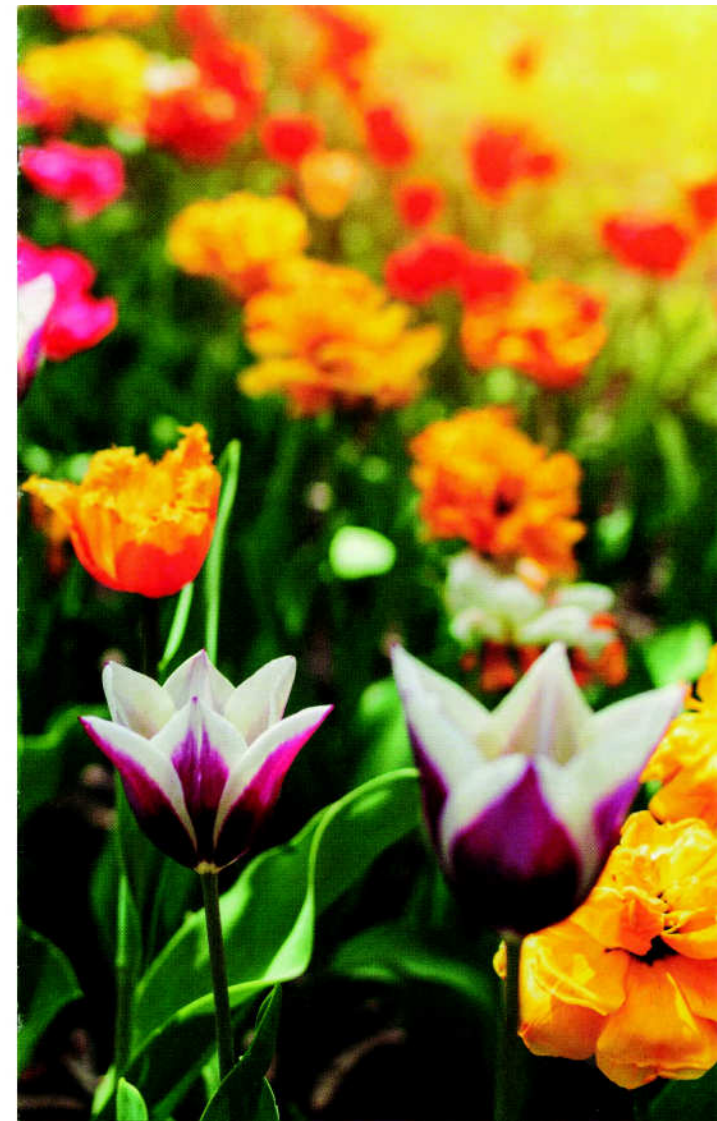
Valves: 5,100
Hydrants: 1,975

Transmission Mains: 18 Miles
Storage Capacity: 12500,000

Annual Customer Usage: Approx. 2.0 billion gallons year

For more information, call
Water Division at 738-2008
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Visit the EPA's drinking water website:
www.epa.gov/safewater



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022

City of Warwick
Frank J. Picozzi, Mayor
DIVISION OF WATER
935 Sandy Lane • Warwick, RI • 02889
(401) 738-2008
Terry Dipetrillo, Water Division Chief

How do I read these tables? IT'S EASY! These tables show the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even on the most minute traces, are listed here along with the highest levels allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amounts detected, the usual sources of each contamination, footnotes, explaining our findings and a key to units of measurement.

Our Potowomut customers are supplied by the Kent County Water Authority. This table represents the Kent County results.								
Microbiological	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source			Violation
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022								
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	Typical Source	Violation	
No Detected Results were Found in the past five years.								
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source	
COPPER	2022	0.0110	NA	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 sites out of 10 were above 1.3 ppm.	
LEAD	2022	0.0015	NA	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 sites out of 10 were above 15 ppb.	

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. Your water system 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 water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Detected Level	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	SDWA Violation
Arsenic (2)	2022	0.8	0.5 - 0.8	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Barium (2)	2022	0.015	0.005 - 0.015	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Beryllium (2)	2022	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories	No
Cadmium (2)	2022	0.7	0.2 - 0.7	ppb	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chlorine (as Cl2), Free Residual	2022	0.30	0.2 - 0.5	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Combined Radium 226/228 (2)	2022	0.25	0.05 - 0.25	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Uranium (2)	2022	0.82	0.07 - 0.82	ppb	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (2)	2022	0.48	0.22 - 0.48	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	No
Gross Alpha / Photon Emitters (2)	2022	8.25	6.41 - 8.25	pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Gross Beta Photon Emitters (2) (7)	2022	3.6	1.48 - 3.6	pCi/L	50 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (5)	2022	11.82	3.5 - 26.20	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (1) (3) (removal ratio)	2022	1.69	1.56 - 1.86	NA	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (5)	2022	50.52	32.16 - 67.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Turbidity (1) (4)	2022	1.67	0.03 - 1.67	NTU	TT	NA	Soil runoff	No
Nitrate (6)	2022	4.4	0.12 - 4.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Unregulated Substances		Average		Unit	Range	Major Sources		
Sodium	2022	46.41		ppm	NA	Runoff from road de-icing operations.		
Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether	2022	0.5		ppb	NA	Fuel additive; leaks and spills from gasoline storage tanks		
Chloroform	2022	0.61		ppb	NA	Naturally present in the environment		

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- (1) Detection level Influenced by Providence Water purchases
- (2) Reflects sampling at groundwater sources before blending with purchased water from Providence Water
- (3) In order to comply with the EPA standard, the removal ratio must be greater than 1. Detected level is the lowest removal ratio per quarter. Range is the lowest and highest removal ratios per month.
- (4) 1.67 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The

- lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 99.9%. The average turbidity value for 2022 was < 0.1 NTU.
 - (5) Compliance is based upon the highest quarterly LRAA and range is based upon lowest and highest individual measurement.
 - (6) Nitrate was detected in eight samples of source water.
 - (7) The MCL for beta particles is 4mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles
- NA = Not Applicable ND = Not Detected TT = Treatment Technique

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables printed here list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions in this report.

Sources of Water

The Kent County Water Authority, depending on the time of year, purchases a range of 50 percent and 100 percent of your water from the Providence Water Supply Board. This supply is treated surface water from the following reservoirs located in the central part of the state: Scituate, Regulating, Moswansicut, Ponaganset, Barden and Westconnaug reservoirs. The remainder of your water is produced from our Mishnock well field and treatment facilities located off Route 3 in Coventry and our East Greenwich well located off Post Road at the Warwick and East Greenwich line. KCWA also wholesales water to the City of Warwick to supply the Potowomut section and to the Quonset Development Corporation to supply the Quonset Business Park.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WARWICK-POTOWOMUT	KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	PROVIDENCE-CITY OF
KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	WARWICK-CITY OF

Contaminates Detected That Are Not Regulated

The USEPA mandated sampling methods performed under the National Primary Drinking Water regulatory requirements provide results that include detection of both regulated and additional monitoring data that includes unregulated contaminants, also known as the UCMR program. Regulatory requirements prohibit including nonregulated contaminants in the main table of regulated contaminants. Questions concerning these contaminants can be best addressed by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or RIDOH office of Drinking Water Quality (401-222-6867 or 401-222-7762). The following contaminants were detected during the UCMR4 2022 sample period and may come from a variety of sources such as minerals, agriculture, urban storm water runoff, commercial processes, water treatment and residential uses:

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS	
TERM	DEFINITION
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Our Warwick customers are supplied by multiple connections with the Providence Water System.
This table represents the Providence test results.

Microbiological	Result			MCL		MCLG	Typical Source	Violation	
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of November, 0.96% of samples returned as positive			Treatment Technique Trigger		0	Naturally present in the environment	No	
Regulated Contaminants		Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)		Unit	MCL	Typical Source	Violation
No Detected Results were Found in the past five years.									
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source		
COPPER	2022	0.0160	NA	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 sites out of 32 were above 1.3 ppm		
LEAD	2022	0.0084	NA	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 1 sites out of 32 were above 15 ppb and that service at that site has been replaced.		

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. Your water system 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 water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminant	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Regulated Substances								
Barium	2022	ppm	2	2	0.009	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), Free Residual	2022	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.79	0.2 - 1.6	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Fluoride	2022	ppm	4	4	0.85	0.52 - 0.85	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	No
Nitrate as (N) ¹	2022	ppm	10	10	0.06	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁽²⁾	2022	ppb	60	0	15.83	11.58 - 19.10	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁽²⁾	2022	ppb	80	0	39.24	31.08 - 49.32	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ⁽³⁾ (removal ratio)	2022	NA	TT	NA	1.69	1.56 - 1.86	Naturally present in the environment	No
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁽⁴⁾	2022	%Positive Samples Per Month	TT Presence of Coliform Bacteria in > 5% of Monthly Samples	0%	0.08	NA	Naturally present in the environment	No
Turbidity ⁽⁵⁾	2022	NTU	TT	NA	1.67	0.03 - 1.67	Soil runoff	No
Unregulated Substances			Average		Range		Major Sources	
Sodium	2022	ppm	14.4		NA		Runoff from road de-icing operations.	
Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) (6)			Average		Range		Major Sources	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)	2018	ppb	1.85		0.4 - 2.79		By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Manganese	2018	ppm	0.0008		0.0005 - 0.001		Erosion of natural deposits.	

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- (1) Nitrate was detected in a single sample of source water.
- (2) Compliance is based upon the highest quarterly LRAA and range is based upon lowest and highest individual measurement.
- (3) In order to comply with the EPA standard, the removal ratio must be greater than 1. Detected level is the lowest removal ratio per quarter. Range is the lowest and highest removal ratios per month.
- (4) This value refers to the highest monthly percentage of positive samples detected during the year. For 2022, Providence Water collected 2035 samples for Total

Coliform Rule compliance monitoring. Two of these samples were positive for total coliform bacteria. None were positive for E. Coli.

- (5) 1.67 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 99.9%. The average turbidity value for 2022 was <0.1 NTU.
 - (6) Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a primary drinking water standard set by the US EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the US EPA develop regulatory decisions for these contaminants.
- NA = Not Applicable ND = Not Detected TT= Treatment Technique

Information on the Source of Water Delivered - Providence Water obtains its water supply from a series of surface water reservoirs located in the northwest portion of the State of Rhode Island. The main source of supply is the Scituate Reservoir which, when at full capacity, contains over 37 billion gallons of water and covers an area of 3,390 acres. In addition to the Scituate Reservoir, there are also five other tributary reservoirs: Regulating Reservoir, Moswansicut Reservoir, Ponaganset Reservoir, Barden Reservoir, and Westconnaug Reservoir. These five additional reservoirs combined add another 4 billion gallons of water for a total water storage capacity of 41 billion gallons. The entire reservoir system is contained within a watershed area which totals 93 sq. miles of primarily rural, forested land. Providence Water controls over 28% of the most critical areas of the watershed through outright ownership or through the purchase of the development rights.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a ConsecutiveConnection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided below. Your water comes from:

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WARWICK-CITY OF	PROVIDENCE-CITY OF

Information on Detected Contaminants - In August of 2022 Warwick had one Total Coliform positive sample and repeat samples were not collected within 24 hours triggering a LI Assessment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment and 1 Level 1 was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of this action.

Information on SDWA Violations - Providence Water had no Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) violations in 2022.

Information on the Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - Providence Water began UCMR4 sampling in 2018. The contaminants with detectable results are included in the above referenced table.

Information on Cryptosporidium, Radon and Other Contaminants - There is no additional information regarding other contaminants.

Variances and Exemptions - There were no variances or exemptions granted to Providence Water by the State in 2022.

Source Water Assessment - Revisions to the Source Water Assessment were completed in September 2017. No revisions have been made since then. Should you have any questions regarding this information, please feel free to contact (401) 5216300, ext. 7301 or rrazza@provwater.com.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

SPANISH (ESPAÑOL)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 17 of those contaminants in Potowomut and 15 of those contaminants in Warwick, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

With the exception of the Potowomut area, one hundred percent of the water is purchased directly from the Providence Water Supply Board that is a surface water supplier.

The water for the Potowomut section is purchased off of KCWA. The Kent County Water Authority purchases approximately 90 percent of your water from the Providence Water Supply Board. This supply is treated surface water from the following reservoirs located in the central part of the state: Scituate, Regualting, Moswansicut, Ponaganset, Barden and Westconnaug reservoirs. The remainder of your water is produced from our Mishnock well field and treatment facilities located off Route 3 in Coventry and our East Greenwich well located off Post Road at the Warwick and East Greenwich line. KCWA also wholesales water to the City of Warwick to supply the Potowomut section.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

Providence Water obtains its water supply from a series of surface water reservoirs located in the northwest portion of the State of Rhode Island. The main source of supply is the Scituate Reservoir which, when at full capacity, contains over 37 billion gallons of water and covers an area of 3,390 acres. In addition to the Scituate Reservoir, there are also five other tributary reservoirs: Regulating Reservoir, Moswansicut Reservoir, Ponaganset Reservoir, Barden Reservoir, and Westconnaug Reservoir. These five additional reservoirs combined add another 4 billion gallons of water for a total water storage capacity of 41 billion gallons. The entire reservoir system is contained within

a watershed area which totals 92.8 sq. miles of primarily rural, forested land. Providence Water controls over 28% of the most critical areas of the watershed through outright ownership or through the purchase of the development rights.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

You can attend the city council meetings held on the first Monday of every month at 7:00pm held at Warwick City Hall 3275 Post Rd Warwick RI 02886

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast

as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill! Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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. Warwick Water Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.