2024

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CASS RURAL WATER USERS DISTRICT

Box 98 • 131 Maple Street • Kindred, ND 58051 • Ph: 701-428-3139 • Fax: 701-428-3130

Cass Rural Water Users District (CRWD) is a political subdivision of the State of North Dakota pursuant to Chapter 61-35 of the North Dakota Century Code, operating a water system serving all of Cass County as well as parts of Traill, Barnes, Ransom, and Richland counties. CRWD currently serves over 8,700 users through a distribution system of approximately 2,500 miles of PVC (plastic) pipe. CRWD was formed in 1973 and was constructed over the next seven years in three separate phases. Each phase was constructed with its own well field, treatment plant, and pumping stations. CRWD has its annual membership meeting in April.

CRWD, as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), has prepared and is distributing to our customers our 23rd annual drinking water quality report. This is our opportunity to share information on the quality of water we provide to your home, apartment, or business. In addition, this report is an educational tool that allows us to inform you of the source of our water, our treatment facilities, and processes. It is our daily goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you own or manage an apartment complex or have renters, we encourage you to share this report with them. If you have any questions regarding this report, please call Chief System Operator William Reis at 701-428-3139. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with a language translation, please call Brent at the number listed above.

CASS RURAL WATER DISTRICT'S WATER SOURCES:

1. Source water for CRWD on all three phases is well water. CRWD does not use lakes, rivers, or streams. Phase I source water (West Fargo Aquifer) comes from four wells. Well water enters the treatment facility at the same location, which can produce 960 gallons per minute (gpm) of finished water. In a typical 24-hour period, 500,000 gallons of water are treated and pumped.
2. Source Water for CRWD Phase II (Sheyenne Delta Aquifer) comes from 15 wells. Well water enters the treatment facility at the same location, which can produce 1,600 gpm of finished water. In a typical 24-hour period, 500,000 gallons of water are treated and pumped.
3. Source water for CRWD Phase III (Page Aquifer) comes from three wells. Well water enters the treatment facility at the same location, which can produce 600 gpm of finished water. In a typical 24-hour period, 400,000 gallons of water are treated and pumped. CRWD system-wide daily output is 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 gallons per day (mgd).
4. Source water for the following Townships 139-49 section 32 N ½ and 138-49 sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 138-48 section 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 and 140-49 sections 1, 2 SE, 12 and 13 are provided by the City of Fargo via 11 metered vaults.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

CRWD is involved in the Wellhead Protection program. For any questions referring to Wellhead Protection, please call CRWD at 701-428-3139. Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Health, has completed the delineation and contaminant/land use inventory elements of the North Dakota Source Water Protection Program. Based on the information from these elements, the North Dakota Department of Health has determined that our source water for Phase 1, 2 and 3 is not susceptible to potential contaminants. For water purchased from the City of Fargo, the North Dakota Department of Health has determined that source water is moderately susceptible to potential contaminants.

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

This report has required definitions of terms, language requirements, tables of water quality data, and other information you may find interesting and educational. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

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. (Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.)

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.

ENSURING SAFE WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 infection. 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 Cyptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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 Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

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

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mgL) – 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 (µgL) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10 million.

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two 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.

EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the following tables are the only contaminants **detected** in your drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The data presented is for 2024 or the most recent in accordance with the state and federal regulations.

2024 TEST RESULTS OF "DETECTED" REGULATED CONTAMINANTS
090-1060 Phase I

Date	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
7/17/2024	Copper*	No	0.424 90th%	ppm	N/A	0.0386 to 0.487	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
7/17/2024	Lead*	No	No Detect	ppb	N/A	ND to 2.20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

*No sites exceeded action level for copper and lead.

Disinfectants								
6/30/2024	Chloramine	No	1.9	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	0.95 to 2.58	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (HAA5/TTHM)								
12/31/2024	HAA5	No	18	ppb	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
12/31/2024	TTHM	No	13	ppb	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants								
4/18/2017	Gross Alpha, including RA excluding RN & U	No	1.48	pCi/L	15	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
4/18/2017	Radium, combined (226,228)	No	0.42	pCi/L		5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
4/15/2024	Nitrate-Nitrite	No	0.044	ppm	10	10	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Barium	No	0.141	ppm	2	2	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Chromium	No	3	ppb	100	100	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Fluoride	No	0.846	ppm	4	4	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Selenium	No	1.99	ppb	50	50	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits

Cass Rural Water District - Phase I was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2023. Samples were taken two times from the entry point (EP) to the distribution system, as required.

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. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

The following unregulated contaminants were the only contaminant detected during this sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant	Average value at EP sampling point (ug/L)
Lithium 27.6 SE2 18.0 SE1	22.8 (Range: 18.00 to 27.6)

2024 TEST RESULTS OF "DETECTED" REGULATED CONTAMINANTS
090-1124 Phase II

Date	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
7/22/2022	Copper*	No	0.424 90th%	ppm	N/A	AL=1.3 ppm	0.0623 to 0.441	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
7/22/2022	Lead	No	No Detect 90th%	ppb	N/A	AL=15 ppb	ND to ND	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

*No sites exceeded action level for copper and lead.

Inorganic Contaminants								
3/14/2016	Arsenic	No	1.93	ppb	0	10	N/A	Runoff from orchards, glass and electronic factory runoff, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Barium	No	0.18	ppm	2	2	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Chromium	No	3.33	ppb	100	100	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Fluoride	No	1.01	ppm	4	4	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/15/2024	Nitrate-Nitrite	No	0.052	ppm	10	10	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
4/18/2017	Gross Alpha, including RA excluding RN & U	No	4.54	pCi/L	15	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
4/18/2017	Radium, combined (226, 228)	No	0.25	pCi/L		5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
4/18/2017	Uranium, combined	No	0.7	ppb		30	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
5/31/2024	Chlorine	No	0.9	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	0.56 to 1.11	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (HAA5/TTHM)								
12/31/2024	HAA5	No	13	ppb	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
12/31/2024	TTHM	No	24	ppb	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2024 TEST RESULTS OF "DETECTED" REGULATED CONTAMINANTS
090-1131 Phase III

Date	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
7/10/2024	Copper*	No	0.244 90th%	ppm	N/A	AL=1.3 ppm	0.0434 to 0.379	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
7/10/2024	Lead*	No	No Detect 90th%	ppb	N/A	AL=15 ppb	ND to 1.00	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
3/14/2016	Arsenic	No	5.14	ppb	0	10		Runoff from orchards, glass and electronic factory runoff, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Barium	No	0.0377	ppm	2	2	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Chromium	No	3.33	ppm	100	100	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
4/9/2018	Fluoride	No	0.846	ppm	4	4	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
9/30/2024	Chlorine	No	1	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	0.66 to 1.26	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (HAA5/TTHM)								
12/31/2024	HAA5	No	9	ppb	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
12/31/2024	TTHM	No	13	ppb	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants								
4/18/2017	Gross Alpha, including RA excluding RN & U	No	1.68	pCi/L	15	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
4/18/2017	Radium, combined (226, 228)	No	0.11	pCi/L		5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
4/18/2017	Uranium, combined	No	1.96	ppb		30	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

*No sites exceeded action level for copper and lead.

2024 TEST RESULTS OF "DETECTED" REGULATED CONTAMINANTS
090-1483 Cass Rural Water District Fargo

Date	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
6/21/2023	Copper*	No	0.134 90th%	ppm	N/A	AL=1.3 ppm	0.0347 to 0.242	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
6/21/2023	Lead*	No	No Detect 90th%	ppb	N/A	AL=15 ppb	ND to 1.13	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
9/30/2024	Chloramine	No	3.1	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	2.74 to 3.38	Water additive used to control microbes

*No site exceeded action level for copper and lead.

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (HAA5/TTHM)								
3/31/2024	HAA5	No	8	ppb	N/A	60	2.16 to 7.91	By-product of drinking water chlorination
3/31/2024	TTHM	No	10	ppb	N/A	80	3.5 to 16.44	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Cass Rural Water District - Fargo was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2023. Samples were taken four times from the entry point (EP) to the distribution system, as required.

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. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

The following unregulated contaminants were the only contaminants detected during this sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant	Average value at EP sampling point (ug/L)
Lithium 19.4 Sample 1 27.1 Sample 2 21.2 Sample 3 22.0 Sample 4	16.93 (Range: 19.40 to 27.1)
PFBA 0.0000 Sample 1 0.0073 Sample 2 0.0000 Sample 3 0.0000 Sample 4	0.00018 (Range: 0 to 0.0073)

2024 TEST RESULTS OF "DETECTED" REGULATED CONTAMINANTS
Results provided by City of Fargo for the area of Cass Rural Water District Fargo. Please see your specific table below for your lead, copper, TTHM and HAA5 results.

Date	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
7/25/2023	Copper*	No	0.0687 90th%	ppm	N/A	AL=1.3 ppm	ND to 0.122	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
7/25/2023	Lead*	No	2.34 90th%	ppb	N/A	AL=15 ppb	ND to 4.46	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
4/17/2018	Barium	No	0.0376	ppm	2	2	N/A	Runoff from orchards, glass and electronic factory runoff, erosion of natural deposits
4/17/2018	Fluoride	No	0.625	ppm	4	4	N/A	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
7/16/2024	Nitrate-Nitrite	No	0.625	ppm	10	10	0.517 to 0.625	Runoff of fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
12/9/2024	Bromide	No	360	ppm	0	10	34-360	By-product of drinking water disinfection
12/17/2024	Bicarbonate as HCO3	No	489	ppm	N/A	N/A	51-489	N/A
12/17/2024	Calcium	No	42.3	ppm	N/A	N/A	18.9-42.3	N/A
12/17/2024	Alkalinity, Carbonate	No	18	ppm	N/A	N/A	ND to 18	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants								
12/17/2024	Conductivity @25 C UMHOS/CM	No	1060	unho/cm	N/A	N/A	398-1060	N/A
12/17/2024	Orthophosphate	No	0.224	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.008 to 0.224	N/A
12/17/2024	PH	No	9.1	ph	N/A	N/A	7.62 to 9.1	N/A
12/17/2024	TDS	No	657	ppm	N/A	N/A	247 to 657	N/A
Disinfectants								
4/30/2024	Chloramine	No	2.8	ppm	MRDL =4.0	MRDL =4	2.74 to 2.95	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon Removal								
12/31/2024	Alkalinity Source	No	407	mg/L	N/A	N/A	205.00 to 407.00	Naturally present in the environment
1/31/2024	Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - finished	No	5.15	mg/L	N/A	N/A	1.24 to 5.15	Naturally present in the environment
12/31/2024	Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - source	No	13.1	mg/L	N/A	N/A	7.72 to 13.10	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection By-products								
8/31/2024	Bromate	No	3	ppb	N/A	10	ND to 9.1	N/A
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (HAA5/TTHM)								
3/31/2024	HAA5	No	7	ppb	N/A	60	ND to 10.48	By-product of drinking water chlorination
12/31/2024	TTHM	No	9	ppb	N/A	80	ND to 18.05	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants								
7/17/2018	Gross Alpha, including RA	No	2.44	pCi/L	15	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
7/17/2018	Radium, Combined	No	0.166	pCi/L	–	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Surface water treatment rule monitoring data:

Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits = 100
Highest single measurement = 0.11

Once every five years EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The City of Fargo was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2023. Samples were taken four times from the entry point (EP) to the distribution system, as required.

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. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

The following unregulated contaminants were the only contaminants detected during this sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant	Average value at EP sampling point (ug/L)
Lithium 16.0 Sample 1 36.4 Sample 2 22.9 Sample 3 40.0 Sample 4	28.83 (Range: 16.0 to 40.0)

Turbidity is measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is measured because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

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. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

The water we provide is treated with fluoride addition as part of the water treatment process to enhance dental health. For information regarding the level of fluoride in the finished water provided to our consumers, please contact our office at 701-428-3139.

As you can see by the tables, our system had **no** violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. As you read the enclosed tables, please note there are three tables of results – one for each phase. Read corresponding results for the phase you are in. You can request additional copies by calling 701-428-3139.

We at Cass Rural Water work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are an important part of our way of life and our children's futures. Thank you for taking the time to read this important report.

Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead **–** There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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. Cass Rural Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Cass Rural Water at 701-428-3139. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

USEPA has recently published the Lead and Copper Rule Revision. The purpose of this revision is to strengthen public health protections by removing lead service lines within public water systems. One requirement of this rule revision was to inventory all drinking water service lines within our public water system and notify consumers which type of line serves each property. You may have recently received a letter from our system with this information.

The inventory is a listing of all service lines and the material composition of each line. The types of lines being documented are Lead lines, Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) and lines made of Unknown Material. Classification of a service line as being comprised of Unknown Service Line material indicates that our system cannot currently confirm the material of both the public and private portions of the line with written records. Non-lead lines were also documented; however, we were not required to notify consumers with documented nonlead lines. The classification of the type of service line serving a residence was based on historical data regarding the property and in some cases verification of the type of material on the privately owned side of the line by visual inspection or replacement records of the owner.

The current Service Line Inventory for our system has been completed and is available for viewing at our office. Please contact Cass Rural Water at 701-428-3139 should you have any questions.

Additional work to update the service line inventory, including inspection of the line, may need to be performed to further document and confirm the type of material making up both the public and private portions of the line serving your home or business. We will need the help of home/building owners in order to access the service line on the private side of the service line to positively identify the material of the line that carries water within your home/building. Our system may perform this work with our own system employees or we may contract with engineering firms or third party contractors to complete this work to improve our service line inventory.