

CWD wants immunocompromised persons (ICP's) to know that they may be particularly at risk from infections and should seek advice from their health care providers.

ICP's include:

1. Those undergoing chemotherapy or organ transplants.
  2. Those with AIDS / HIV or other immune system disorders.
  3. Some elderly.
  4. Infants.
2. Source quality - the cleaner a water supplier's source, the more effective a water supplier's treatment process is at producing high quality water. Common sense tells us that if you have high quality untreated water going into a facility, then you will have the highest quality finished water leaving that facility. This is important for sanitary and trace chemical considerations. Home owners cannot reliably treat poor quality source waters on their own.

In general, USEPA wants you to know that, depending on the condition of any water source and its watershed area, some untreated source water may be impacted by the following contaminants:

1. Biological (Viruses & Bacteria).
  2. Inorganic (Metals & Salts).
  3. Synthetic organic chemicals (Pesticides, Herbicides, Volatile Organic Chemicals).
  4. Naturally occurring radioactivity.
3. Disinfectant-by-product quality - primary disinfection with free chlorine is essential to assure sanitary water. This disinfection process does create by-products (DBPs) that impact the finished water. All water suppliers must deal with the balancing of sanitary benefits and DBP risks from primary free chlorine disinfection. DBPs may be reduced by the consumer using treatment devices approved by NSF International for TTHM reduction, and only if these devices are installed, used and continually maintained according to manufacturer's instructions.
4. Aesthetic quality - aesthetic considerations also determine the acceptability of a water supply. Distribution system management may impact water taste and odor. Taste/odor is relatively easy to reduce by the consumer using properly installed and maintained NSF approved treatment devices.