

# **“2021” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **“Town of Pembroke – Union Courtyard”**

Water System Number: NC 50-78-007

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Jason Deese at (910) 506-9529. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

### **What EPA Wants You to Know**

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Town of Pembroke-University Courtyard 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. 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; 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 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.

### **When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source**

The water that is used by this system is groundwater from wells located in Robeson County

## Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Robeson County was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

### Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well #10	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #11	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #12	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #14	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #16	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #17	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #18	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #19	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #2	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #21	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #22	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #23	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #24	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #25	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #26	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #27B	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #3	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #30 (County Jail)	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #31 (Clark Lot)	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #32 (Locklear Lot)	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #33 (Midway)	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #34	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #35	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #40	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #46	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #48	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #49	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #50	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #51	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #52 (Lamb Road)	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #53	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #54	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #55	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #57	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #58	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #6	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #7	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #29A (Rex Site)	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #41 (Lumber Bridge)	Moderate	September 10, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Roberson County may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>  
Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to [swap@ncdenr.gov](mailto:swap@ncdenr.gov). Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

## Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2021.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

### Important Drinking Water Definitions:

**Not-Applicable (N/A)** – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

**Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

**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.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

**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.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

**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 (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 (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.

## Tables of Detected Contaminants

### REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

#### Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect *less than 40* samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>  <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

#### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	11/22/21	N/D	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	11/22/21	4.0 ppb	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

#### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6/18/21	N/D	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6.18/21	3.0 ppb	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

#### Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	1.36 ppm	0.7	2 ppm	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

#### Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)						N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location ( B01)	2021	N	21.1 ppb	21.1	21.1 ppb			
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)	2021	N	13.7 ppb	13.7	13.7 ppb			

**For TTHM:** *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

**For HAA5:** *Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

## Robeson County

### REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

#### Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect *less than 40* samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)			0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>  <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

\* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required.

#### 3. CWSs that triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must inform their customers of:

- The number of assessments required and completed.
- The corrective actions required and completed.
- The reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
- Whether the CWS has failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.

4. A CWS that must conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must include in their CCR, the specific assessment-related definitions from 40 CFR 141.153(c)(4), as appropriate. These can be found in this template under [Important Drinking Water Definitions](#).

5. Any CWS required to comply with the Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirements, **not** due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, must include in the CCR the appropriate text from 40 CFR 141.53(h)(7)(i) and included in the table below, filling in the blanks accordingly.

#### CCR Health Effects Language for the RTCR: Level 1 or 2 Assessment Not Due to *E. coli* MCL Violation

CCR Language	Citation
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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.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)
During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)
During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)
<p>For a TT violation for failure to complete all required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).</li> <li>- During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.</li> </ul>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)

**CCR Health Effects Language for the RTCR: Level 2 Assessment Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

CCR Language	Citation
<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, 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.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(A)
We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found <i>E. coli</i> in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(B)
<p>For a TT violation for failure to complete all required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-We failed to conduct the required assessment.</li> <li>-We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.</li> </ul>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)

**Microbiological Contaminants in the Source Water**

Fecal Indicator	Number of "Positive/Present" Samples	Date(s) of fecal indicator-positive source water samples	Source of fecal contamination, if known	Significant Deficiency Cited by the State? Y/N (If "Y", see explanation below)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i> , (presence or absence)					0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>enterococci</i> or coliphage, (presence or absence)					N/A	TT	Human and animal fecal waste

**Special Notice for Significant Deficiencies and Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples:**

- (A) Significant deficiency identified/cited by the State [insert information]; Date of State’s Citation: [insert date]
- (B) Has the fecal contamination in the ground water source been addressed under §141.403(a)? ["Yes" or "No"];  
Date Corrective Action Completed (if applicable): [insert date or "N/A"];
- (C) For each significant deficiency or fecal contamination in the ground water source that has NOT been addressed: [insert information on the State-approved plan and schedule for corrective action, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed].
- (D) The potential health effects from the health effects language from Appendix A of Subpart O are as follows:

***E.coli - Fecal coliforms and E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.***

***Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) - Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***

### Turbidity\*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement		NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits		%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	

\* 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. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)						6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)						0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)						2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)						4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)						5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)						100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)						200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)						4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)						2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)						50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)						0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

**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.

### Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)				N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)				N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

#### Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Total Asbestos (MFL)						7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

#### Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)						70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)						50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)						0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)						3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)						0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)						40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)						0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)						200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)						400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)						0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)						0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)						7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)						2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)						0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)						0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)						0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)						0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)						50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)						200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)						40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock

Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)					200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)					0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)					0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)					500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)					4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)					0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

### Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)						100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)						600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)						75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)						7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)						70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)						100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)						700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)						100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)						70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)						200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)						3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)						0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)						1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)						0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)						10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)				1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)				0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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### Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)						0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/positron emitters (pCi/L)						0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)						0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)						0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

\* Note: The MCL for beta/positron emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

### Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#_)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED				N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	

### Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)						4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)						4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)						800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

### Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)						N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location								

B01	2021				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2021				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B03	2021				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B04	2021				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location							
B01	2021				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2021				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B03	2021				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B04	2021				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**For TTHM:** *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

**For HAA5:** *Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

#### Other Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Bromate (ppb)					0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)					0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

#### Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)					0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)					0.05 mg/L
Nickel (ppm)					N/A
Sodium (ppm)					N/A
Sulfate (ppm)					250 mg/L
pH					6.5 to 8.5

## ***Cryptosporidium***

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and found levels of [insert data].

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

## **Radon**

Our system monitored for Radon and found levels of [insert data].

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. (You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

## **Unregulated Contaminants**

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 regulations are warranted.

### **Unregulated Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range	
			Low	High

### **Additional Monitoring of Other Contaminants**

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