

# ***2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

## ***Pasquotank County Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant***

Water System Number: **60-70-000**

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 David Smithson at (252)-340-9633. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Pasquotank County Board of Commissioners meets on the first and third Monday of most months at 6:00 PM in Courtroom C on the second floor of the Pasquotank County Courthouse. Please check the county website for board meeting schedules.**

### **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 \(800-426-4791\)](tel:8004264791).

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 \(800-426-4791\)](tel:8004264791).

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.

### **Who is Responsible?**

The Safe Drinking Water Act gives the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the responsibility for setting national drinking water standards that protect the health of the 250 million people who get their water from public water systems. Other people get their water from private wells which are not subject to Federal Regulations. Since 1974, EPA has set national safety standards for over 80 contaminants that may occur in drinking water.

While EPA and state governments set and enforce standards, local governments and private water suppliers have direct responsibility for the quality of the water that flows to your tap. Water systems test and treat their water, maintain the distribution systems that deliver water to consumers, and report on their water quality to the state. States and EPA provide technical assistance to water suppliers and can take legal action against systems that fail to provide water that meets state and EPA standards.

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

The water that is used by this system is Ground Water ... and is located throughout the northwestern portion of Pasquotank County.

Foreman Bundy Well \_ 557 Foremen Bundy Rd.  
Larabee Well \_\_\_\_\_ 573 Ownley Rd.  
Pike Well \_\_\_\_\_ 976 Cherry Glade Rd.  
Wesley 1 Well \_\_\_\_\_ 929 Cherry Glade Rd.

### Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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 Pasquotank County RO WTP 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:

**Special Note: If you are a Pasquotank County Water Customer, and you live on Parsonage Street, please see a copy of Elizabeth City's 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report below.**

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

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Foreman Bundy Well	Lower	September 10, 2020
Larabee Well	Lower	September 10, 2020
Pike Well	Lower	September 10, 2020
Wesley 1 Well	Lower	September 10, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Pasquotank County RO WTP may be viewed on the Web at:

[https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP\\_Reports/NC6070000\\_SWAP\\_Report-20200909.pdf](https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC6070000_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf). 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.

### 2023 Water Characteristics

The Pasquotank County Reverse Osmosis WTP routinely monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the 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, 2023 through December 31, 2023. 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.

**Special Note: If you are a Pasquotank County Water Customer, and you live on Parsonage Street, please see a copy of Elizabeth City's 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report below.**

## Microbiological Quality

Bacterial and other harmful organisms are removed by physical processes and disinfection chemicals. The federal MCL for total coliform is the presence in 5% of the monthly samples. In 2023 Pasquotank County Reverse Osmosis WTP did not detect the presence of total coliform bacteria in any monthly compliance samples.

## Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	N	1.07	.70	1.33	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

## Radiological Quality

Radiological quality was tested the first quarter in 2019. Radiological testing will be due again between the dates of January 1, 2026 through December 31, 2034. Test results were below detection limits.

## Lead & Copper

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. Pasquotank County Reverse Osmosis WTP 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 Federal Lead & Copper Rule mandates a household testing program in accordance with the 1994 Lead & Copper Rule. According to the rule, 90% of the samples from high risk homes in Pasquotank County cannot exceed 15ppb lead and 1300ppb copper. In 2023 samples taken from high risk homes, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile results were ND for lead and 60ppb for copper. One site was over the action level for lead. The next round of lead & copper sampling is due in 2026.

## Organic Compounds

There are a number of organic compounds that are of concern in drinking water. This group includes volatile organic compounds that vaporize easily called VOC's, synthetic organic compounds including pesticides and herbicides called SOC's and compounds that occur as a by-product when water is disinfected

SOC's were tested in February/March 2023 and in May/June 2023. Testing included 26 regulated compounds. Test results showed all compounds tested were below the detection limit. SOC's are due to be tested again in 2026.

VOC's were tested in April 2023. There were a total of 21 regulated compounds tested. All compounds tested yielded results below detection limits. VOC's are due to be tested again in 2026.

## Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrate/ Nitrite analysis was performed in September 2023, and the results were not detected above the Required Reporting Limit.

**Inorganic Compounds**

17 compounds were tested in September 2021. All tested below the detection limit with exception of the following. Inorganic Chemical Analysis is due again sometime between Jan 1, 2023 and Dec 31, 2025.

Contaminant	Result	MCL
Sodium	63.233 ppm	Not Regulated
pH	7.5su	6.50su- 8.50su

Result for a Fluoride sample ran by NC State Lab in September 2021 is listed below.

Contaminant	Result	MCL
Fluoride	.759 ppm	4.00 ppm

**THM’s (Trihalomethanes) & HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)**

Under the new stage II DBP (Disinfect By-Product) Rule, which became effective in October 2013, we are required to collect and analyze 8 target distribution samples once a quarter when on regular monitoring. When on reduced monitoring we are required to collect and analyze 4 target distribution samples once a year. Results for samples collected in 2023 were as follows.

**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)	2023	N	37			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2023	N	15	15	15	N/A	80	
B04	2023	N	37	37	37	N/A	80	
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	N	3			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2023	N	1	1	1	N/A	60	
B04	2023	N	3	3	3	N/A	60	

### **Terms and Definitions**

In this report you may find terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following 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.

**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.

**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.

**Running Annual Average (RAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.



**Special Note: If you are a Pasquotank County Water Customer, and you live on Parsonage Street, please see this copy of Elizabeth City's 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.**

## ***2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*** ***City of Elizabeth City***

Water System Number: NC 04-70-010

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 want to learn more, please watch the City's Cable TV access channel 11 for water related information and to review the City's Council agenda for upcoming items related to water supply or visit the City's website at <https://elizabethcitync.gov>. Regular council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7 pm in the Gardner Building located at 306 East Colonial Avenue. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Gregory Colvin, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent at (252) 337-6647**.

### **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. [Name of Utility] 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 City of Elizabeth City uses groundwater from 14 wells located in the central portion of Pasquotank County. Water from these wells comes from the Upper Yorktown aquifer. The depth of these wells range from 94 to 140 feet and the production capacity range is 50 to 485 gallons per minute.

## 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 City of Elizabeth City 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:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well # 1	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #2	Higher	September 10, 2020
Well #3	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #4	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #5 A	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #7	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #8	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #9	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #10	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #11	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #13	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #14	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well #15	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well #16	Moderate	September 10, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **City of Elizabeth City** may be viewed on the Web at [https://www.newwater.org/SWAP\\_Reports/NC0470010\\_SWAP\\_Report-20200909.pdf](https://www.newwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0470010_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf) Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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@deq.nc.gov](mailto:swap@deq.nc.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.

## Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways, including dispose of chemicals properly, take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.



## Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2023, or during any compliance period that ended in 2023, we did not receive any violations that covered the time period of January 1 through December 31, 2023.

### **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.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Variances and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.

## Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

The City of Elizabeth City 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, 2023.** 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.

### 2023 Water Characteristics

The City of Elizabeth City monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Microbiological quality, disinfectant residuals, and lead & copper levels in the water is also monitored once it has been introduced into the Annex system. The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the last round of sampling for the 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, 2016. 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.

### Microbiological Quality

Physical processes and disinfection chemicals remove bacterial and other harmful organisms. The federal MCL for total coliform is the presence in 5% of the monthly samples. In 2023, 20 distribution samples representative of the system were collected monthly. Test results for these samples did not detect the presence of total coliform bacteria in any monthly compliance samples.

### Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your water mg/L (Highest RAA)	Range mg/L		MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High		
Chlorine (PPM)	2023	N	1.91	0.09	4.0	>4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	06/21/23	N	NA	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	06/21/23	N	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	06/21/23	N	0.67	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	06/21/23	N	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	07/07/23	N	N/A	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	07/07/23	N	N/A	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N/A	N	N/A	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	07/07/23	N	N/A	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	N/A	N	N/A	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	07/07/23	N	N/A	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide

Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	6/07/23	N	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

**Radiological Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	4/19/23	N	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	4/19/23	N	N/A	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	4/19/23	N	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	4/19/23	N	N/A	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

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

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)**

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	23	N				N/A	0.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			0.0543	0.0472	0.0543			
B02			0.0545	0.0478	0.0545			
B03			0.0552	0.0475	0.0552			
B04			0.0621	0.0521	0.0621			
HAA5 (ppb)	23	N				N/A	0.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			0.0550	0.0147	0.0550			
B02			0.0343	0.0193	0.0343			
B03			0.0536	0.0373	0.0539			
B04			0.0277	0.0016	0.0277			

**Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	6/21/23	N/A	0.3
Fluoride	6/21/23	0.67	4.0
Manganese (ppm)	6/21/23	N/A	0.05
Nickel (ppm)	6/21/23	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	6/21/23	40.528 mg/L	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	6/21/23	147 mg/L	250
pH	6/21/23	7.1	6.5 to 8.5

EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	06/07/23	N	N/A	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N/A	N	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	07/07/23	N	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	11/15/23	N	N/A	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	07/07/23	N	N/A	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	11/15/23	N	N/A	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	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	6/07/23	N	N/A	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	6/07/23	N	N/A	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories



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)	Minimum Reporting level
Lithium	8/23	2	9
NetFosaa	8/23	0	0.005
NMeFOSAA	8/23	0	0.006
PFTA	8/23	0	0.008
PFTrDA	8/23	0	0.007