

**SMOKY MOUNTAIN RETREAT
WATER SYSTEM
2021 WATER QUALITY
REPORT PWSID# 10-44-004
POPULATION SERVED=250**

The Maggie Valley Sanitary District is now serving the Smoky Mountain Retreat Development area. The District is purchasing water from the Town of Waynesville through a master meter located at the top of Eagles Nest Mountain. This water is being lifted/pumped four stages in order to get it to this high elevation. The power usage and maintenance for each of the four pump stations makes for a very challenging task! Since the water is purchased from Waynesville, the bulk of the information in this report will reflect the operation of Waynesville's treatment process as well as their annual testing.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2021, or during any compliance period that ended in 2021, we received a zero violation that covered the time period of January 1-December 31, 2021.

Microbiological Containments	monthly 2021
Tested (ND) <i>Total Coliform Bacteria, Fecal Coliform and E-coli.</i>	

Disinfection By-Products	Stage 2						7-06-2021
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	37	ppb	0	80	By- product of drinking water chlorination.	
HAA5 (Haloacetic acids)	N	25	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
TOCs	N	ND	ppb	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment.	

Lead and Copper						7-12-20
Lead	N	*ND **0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	ND **0	ppm	1.3	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TESTED EVERY 3 YEARS

Did you Know?

The Earth is known as the water planet since 80% of the earth's surface is covered by this precious resource. What we do to the environment affects the quality of our water. What falls on the ground will end up in our water; the gunk and debris cast into the air will also end up in our water. Therefore, it is important to protect this critical component of our daily lives through education and training.

Did you know that water regulates the Earth's temperature? It also regulates the temperature of the human body, carries life-sustaining nutrients and oxygen to the cells, and removes by-products. Most people can live for about one month without food; yet, without water we will only last a week.

Our rural water operators are the key to providing our great nation with clean, safe, and affordable water supplies. They are dedicated to their profession and are willing to work 24/7/365 to provide us with Quality On Tap. It is their profession and their commitment!

Board Meetings will be held 2nd Tuesday of
Each month at MVSD Office at 10:00 am.

Thanks,
Jason Herbert, District Manager
Maggie Valley Sanitary District -828-926-0145

NOTICE:

Please keep your water meter accessible to our meter readers. The trees and shrubs surrounding the meter should be trimmed or removed for quick access, and to allow better lighting for more accurate readings!



Town of Waynesville Annual Water Quality Report

2021

WATER

We Can't Live Without It

Volatile Organic Contaminants - 6/8/2021

Tested (ND) Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, O-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides - 7/13/2020

Tested (ND) 2,4-d, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a) pyrene(PAH), Carbafuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dimoseb, Diquat, Dioxin(2,3,7,8-TCDD), Endosulf, Eudrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene, Dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinatedbiphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Pindoram, Simazine, Taxaphene.

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL
Total Asbestos (MFL)	7/6/21	N	ND	N/A	7	7

* Likely source of contamination: Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	SMCL
Iron	2/2/21	<.06	N/A	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	2/2/21	<.01	N/A	0.05 mg/L
Nickel	2/2/21	<.10	N/A	N/A
Sodium	2/2/21	7.10	N/A	N/A
Sulfate	2/2/21	<15	N/A	250 mg/L
pH	2/2/21	7.2	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

Do you know where your water comes from?

Do you know how clean it is?

Do you know what is being done to protect it?

If not, now you do!

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

The Town of Waynesville is proud to report that our drinking water met all federal and state standards for drinking water during 2021. This report to consumers covers the calendar year from January to December, 2021. Annual reports such as this one will be provided by the Town of Waynesville each year in the future.

Where does Waynesville's water come from?

Waynesville's watershed is located southwest of Waynesville and covers an area of 8400 acres on the headwaters of Allens Creek. Tributary streams within the watershed flow into the Waynesville Reservoir, a 50-acre man-made lake created by a dam on Allens Creek. The reservoir and surrounding watershed are classified by the State of North Carolina as WS-1. This classification is the state's most stringent and forbids development within the watershed boundary.

Source Water Assessment Program

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, and Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose 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 The Town of Waynesville 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
Allens Creek Reservoir	Moderate	July 8, 2015

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Waynesville may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap>. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name and PWSID (Town of Waynesville, 01-44-010), your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 715-2633.

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.

Violations that your water system received:

- During 2021, we received Lead Consumer Notice Violation that covered the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022.
- During 2021, we received a monitoring violation that covered the time period of July 2021. We have implemented training to assure this does not happen again.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Assessment Date: August 17, 2021

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we did not monitor or test or did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	POSSIBLE SOURCE	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ MONITORING FREQUENCY	WATER SAMPLES WHOSE ANALYSIS RESULTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE
RESIDUAL CHLORINE RESIDUE	POWERS	JAN 2021	CONTINUOUS MONITORING	DATA NOT AVAILABLE

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. **What is being done?** Remedial operator training to ensure proper response to continuous monitoring equipment failures.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

How is Waynesville's water treated?

Raw water from the reservoir is treated at the Waynesville Water Treatment Plant. The treatment process has five main steps: rapid mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and post chemical treatment. The objective of rapid mixing and flocculation is to cause small suspended particles to clump together for removal by sedimentation and filtration. The filters are anthracite and sand. Final chemical treatment uses chlorine for disinfection, fluoride for prevention of dental caries and an orthophosphate to control corrosion in the distribution system.



For More Information

The Town of Waynesville encourages public participation in decisions that may affect water quality. The Board of Aldermen meet every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. in the Town Hall board room.

Or contact: Waynesville Water Treatment Plant
Superintendent, Kyle H. Cook (828) 456-8497

About Our Water

The Town of Waynesville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021, and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Our system monitored for Cryptosporidium and found levels of 0.00 (00)cysts/L in our source water.

Special Concerns

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

Understanding the Water Quality Table

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

Parts per million (ppm) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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		Human and animal fecal waste

Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli

Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat sample(s) are E. coli positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

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

Turbidity* 2021

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	N	.09 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

*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.

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants 2/2/21

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	ND	N/A	10	10	Runoff from lawns, septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N/A	ND	N/A	1	1	Runoff from lawns, septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	.84	.3 - 1.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2021

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC) - TREATED	N	1.5	1 - 2.9	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment ACC 2

Note: Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or meet an alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet alternative % removal, we are in violation of a treatment technique.

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 Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
THM (ppb)							
BO1	2021	N	27	16-34	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO2	2021	N	23	8-28	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO3	2021	N	22	12-30	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO4	2021	N	20	11-24	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAAS (ppb)							
BO1	2021	N	18	13-19	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO2	2021	N	19	14-27	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO3	2021	N	19	12-17	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO4	2021	N	16	13-19	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	8/6/18	N	ND	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/gamma emitters (pCi/L)	8/6/18	N	ND	N/A	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	N/A	N	ND	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	8/6/18	N	ND	N/A	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2/21	N	.5	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Tested (ND) Arsenic, Americ, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Manganese, Selenium, Thallium, Vanadium, Zinc, Molybdenum, Nickel

Inorganic Contaminants 8/16/21

Lead	N	*ND/**0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*ND/**0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*50th percentile. **Percentage of times exceeding action level

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants (UCMR 4)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range: Low High
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)	2018	.79	.42 - 1.1
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (BDCAA)	2018	.72	.59 - .87
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	2018	10.7	5.2 - 16
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	2018	11.5	9.1 - 14
Cyanotoxins	2020	ND	NA

About Our Water

The Town of Waynesville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021, and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Our system monitored for Cryptosporidium and found levels of 0.00 (00)cysts/L in our source water.

Special Concerns

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

Understanding the Water Quality Table

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

Parts per million (ppm) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **Non-Detects (ND)** – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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		Human and animal fecal waste 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> Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat sample(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

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

Turbidity* 2021

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	N	.09 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is caused by 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.

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants 2/2/21

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	ND	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers used, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N/A	ND	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizers used, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	.84	.3 - 1.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2021

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC 2)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC - TREATED)	N	1.5	1 - 2.9	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment ACC 2

Note: Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MCLG has a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet alternative % removal, we are in violation of a treatment technique.

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 Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
THM (ppb)							
BO1	2021	N	27	16-34	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO2	2021	N	23	8-28	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO3	2021	N	22	12-30	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO4	2021	N	20	11-24	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAAS (ppb)							
BO1	2021	N	18	13-19	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO2	2021	N	19	14-27	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO3	2021	N	19	12-17	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
BO4	2021	N	16	13-19	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	8/6/18	N	ND	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/gamma emitters (pCi/L)	8/6/18	N	ND	N/A	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	N/A	N	ND	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	8/6/18	N	ND	N/A	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2/21	N	.5	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Tested (ND) Arsenic, Boron, Bromine, Cadmium, Calcium, Chlorine, Chromium, Copper, Fluoride, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Nitrate, Nitrite, Selenium, Silver, Strontium, Sulfate, Vanadium, Zinc

Inorganic Contaminants 8/16/21

Lead	N	*ND/**0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*ND/**0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*90th percentile **Percentage of homes exceeding action level

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants (UCMR 4)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range: Low High
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)	2018	.79	.42 - 1.1
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (BDCAA)	2018	.72	.59 - .87
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	2018	10.7	5.2 - 16
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	2018	11.5	9.1 - 14
Cyanotoxins	2020	ND	NA