

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Spring Lake

PWS ID# 03-26-020

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 Tim Garner at [(910) 585-1819]. 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. They are held second and fourth Mondays of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Spring Lake Town Hall.**

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. The Town of Spring Lake 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 surface water purchased from Fayetteville Public Works Commission and Harnett County Department of Public Utilities.

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 Town of Spring Lake 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 Date |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Cape Fear River | Higher | 9/2020 |
| Glenville Lake | Higher | 9/2020 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for SPRING LAKE as well as FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION and HARNETT COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. 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. 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 received no violations.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for 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.

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting Verify that there were no violations of the state and/ or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report. If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<) that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column). If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Likely Source of Contamination.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System (results are from testing done by Town of Spring Lake)

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | 1 positive sample / month* | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <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, the system has a MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Contaminants (on a three year testing cycle- next samples will be taken in 2024) (results are from testing done by Town of Spring Lake)

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Number of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 8/2021 | .095 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 8/2021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfectant Residuals Summary (results are from testing done by Town of Spring Lake)

| Disinfectant | Year Sampled | MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest RAA) | Range | | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2023 | N | 3.1 | 0.3 | 3.1 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramine | 2023 | N | 2.49 | 0.11 | 3.6 | Water additive used to control microbes |

Disinfection Byproduct Compliance – Based upon Running Annual Average (RAA) (results are from testing done by Town of Spring Lake)

| Disinfection Byproduct | Year Sampled | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest LRAA) | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|------|-----|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) | | | 64 | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2023 | N | | 24-50 | | | | |
| B02 | 2023 | N | | 36-64 | | | | |
| B03 | 2023 | N | | 35-60 | | | | |
| B04 | 2023 | N | | 34-63 | | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | 29 | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2023 | N | | 18-26 | | | | |
| B02 | 2023 | N | | 22-37 | | | | |
| B03 | 2023 | N | | 3-30 | | | | |
| B04 | 2023 | N | | 19-35 | | | | |

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes(TTHM) 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.

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

Purchased Source Data Tables

Since the Town of Spring Lake purchases water from Fayetteville PWC and Harnett County Public Utilities the following data tables are included so Town of Spring Lake water customers are aware of all testing completed on the drinking water for Spring Lake from source and treatment to their home.

You can view the complete water quality reports from Fayetteville PWC and Harnett County Public Utilities at the following links including past years:

Fayetteville PWC - <https://www.faypwc.com/water-quality-report/>

Harnett County Public Utilities - <https://www.harnettwater.org/water-quality-report/>

Fayetteville PWC (Purchased Source) – Water System Number NC 03-26-010

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Number of Positive/Present Samples | 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 | 0 | 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> Note: 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 |

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 | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence) | 365 | 1/1 – 12/31 | Runoff, Upstream Dischargers | N | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>enterococci</i> or coliphage (presence or absence) | 365 | 1/1 – 12/31 | Runoff, Upstream Dischargers | N | N/A | TT | Human and animal fecal waste |

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 | N | 0.25 NTU | N/A | Turbidity > 1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits | N | 100% | N/A | Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are < 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 Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 12/31/23 | N | 0.693 mg/L | 0.0 – 0.95 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

Lead and Copper Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water (90 th Percentile) | Number of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|--|------------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | June 2023 | ND | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | June 2023 | ND | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

| Contaminant (units) | TT Violation Y/N | Your Water (lowest RAA) | Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High | MCLG | Treatment Technique (TT) violation if: | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|--|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units) | N | 1.23 | 1.23 – 1.93 | N/A | Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met | Naturally present in the environment |

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 Low High | SMCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Sodium (ppm) | 1/9/23 | 30.60 | 18.60 – 30.60 | N/A |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 1/9/23 | 49 | ND – 49 | 250 |
| pH | 1/1 – 12-31 | 7.78 | 6.9 – 8.5 | 6.5 to 8.5 |

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

| Disinfectant | MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (RAA) | Range Low High | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | N | 1.97 mg/L | 1.55 – 2.20 | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | N | 3.03 mg/L | 1.37 – 3.49 | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

| Disinfection Byproduct | Year Sampled | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water (Highest LRAA) | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|-----|--|
| TTHM (ppb) | 2023 | N | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | | | 48 | 35 - 68 | | | |
| B02 | | | 48 | 37 - 65 | | | |
| B03 | | | 50 | 39 - 65 | | | |
| B04 | | | 47 | 35 - 63 | | | |
| B05 | | | 50 | 34 - 71 | | | |
| B06 | | | 50 | 37 - 61 | | | |
| B07 | | | 49 | 38 - 67 | | | |
| B08 | | | 45 | 30 - 64 | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 2023 | N | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | | | 27 | 21 - 45 | | | |
| B02 | | | 27 | 17 - 41 | | | |
| B03 | | | 27 | 18 - 42 | | | |
| B04 | | | 27 | 16 - 38 | | | |
| B05 | | | 30 | 20 - 48 | | | |
| B06 | | | 32 | 18 - 49 | | | |
| B07 | | | 28 | 19 - 42 | | | |
| B08 | | | 26 | 17 - 38 | | | |

Cryptosporidium

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and found levels of 0.09 oocysts/liter in April 2017. In 2017, the highest concentration found in the Cape Fear River was 0.09 oocysts/liter in April of that year.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most 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 can cause 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

1,4-dioxane

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. Although, the EPA has not set a Maximum Contaminant Level for 1,4-dioxane, they have issued an advisory lifetime health goal of less than 35 ug/L for drinking water.

| Sample Dates 2022 | P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry (ug/L) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1/25/22 | 0.36 |
| 2/9/22 | 0.47 |
| 3/14/22 | 0.28 |
| 4/12/22 | 0.39 |
| 5/16/22 | 0.36 |
| 6/23/22 | BQL |
| 7/20/22 | 1.23 |
| 8/24/22 | BQL |
| 9/19/22 | BQL |
| 10/13/22 | BQL |
| 11/10/22 | BQL |
| 12/7/22 | 1.15 |

| Sample Dates 2023 | P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry (ug/L) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1/17/23 | BQL |
| 2/15/23 | BQL |
| 3/15/23 | BQL |
| 4/20/23 | BQL |
| 5/23/23 | BQL |
| 6/7/23 | BQL |
| 7/20/23 | BQL |
| 8/9/23 | 0.75 |
| 9/13/23 | BQL |
| 10/19/23 | 0.49 |
| 11/15/23 | 0.50 |
| 12/14/23 | 0.55 |

*BQL – Below Quantifiable Limit

PWC meets or surpasses all the standard requirements annually. While 1,4-Dioxane has been detected in the Cape Fear River as well as other areas in our region, state and nation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has no standards for 1,4-Dioxane and has not yet issued regulated safe limits. If the EPA believed 1,4 Dioxane was an immediate threat, a directive would have been issued. Since 1,4-Dioxane cannot be removed through our traditional water treatment process, we have partnered with other communities to research and identify its sources to reduce or eliminate it so there will be no long-term exposure to our customers. You can find additional information on our website: www.faypwc.com/the-facts-about-1-4-dioxane/

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFOA and PFOS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s and are (or have been) found in many consumer products like cookware, food packaging, and stain repellants. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations that use firefighting foams are some of the main sources of PFAS. PFAS may be released into the air, soil, and water, including sources of drinking water. Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOS) are the most studied PFAS chemicals and have been voluntarily phased out by industry, though they are still persistent in the environment.

Recent testing has detected PFOA and PFOS in Fayetteville’s drinking water. The table below shows our monitoring results for combined PFOS and PFOA at PWC’s water treatment Point of Entry (POE). POE refers to water that has undergone all treatment steps at the water treatment facilities, and is ready to be pumped to you, our customer.

EPA issues *health advisories*, which are based on the best available peer-reviewed studies about the health effects of the unregulated chemicals. *Health advisories* provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's *health advisories* are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water.

Fayetteville PWC is working to stay ahead of the science, as these substances continue to be measured at ever smaller concentrations. With modern laboratory methods, these substances can now be measured down to parts per trillion concentrations. For comparison, 1 part per trillion is approximately the equivalent of one drop of water in 10 million gallons of water. PWC reports the formal results of regulatory testing and unregulated contaminant monitoring in our annual Consumer Confidence Report, which provides an annual summary of water system operations and water quality management throughout the water system.

The table below shows the total concentration of the 42 PFAS unregulated compounds for which PWC monitors quarterly, as well as the total concentration of the combination of PFOS and PFOA, which although unregulated, does have an EPA Health Advisory level of 40 ppt.

| Date | P.O. Hoffer Source Water Total PFAS (ppt) | EPA Proposed MCL (ppt) | P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry Total PFAS (ppt) | EPA Proposed MCL Exceeded |
|---------|--|------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 01/2023 | 46.99 | 4 | 48.20 | Yes |
| 03/2023 | 51.45 | 4 | 64.44 | Yes |
| 05/2023 | 62.91 | 4 | 59.88 | Yes |
| 07/2023 | 34.48 | 4 | 39.97 | Yes |
| 10/2023 | 96.60 | 4 | 92.30 | Yes |
| Date | Glenville Lake Source Water Total PFAS (ppt) | EPA Proposed MCL (ppt) | Glenville Lake Point of Entry Total PFAS (ppt) | EPA Proposed MCL Exceeded |
| 01/2023 | 77.87 | 4 | 19.20 | Yes |
| 03/2023 | 74.21 | 4 | 76.28 | Yes |
| 05/2023 | 65.50 | 4 | 73.40 | Yes |
| 07/2023 | 71.59 | 4 | 65.31 | Yes |
| 10/2023 | 78.95 | 4 | 113.40 | Yes |

TOC Removal Requirements

| Source Water TOC (Mg/L) | Source Water Alkalinity Mg/L as CaCO ₃ (in Percentages) | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|------|
| | 0-60 | >60-120 | >120 |
| >2.0 – 4.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| >4.0 – 8.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 |
| > 8.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 |

Misc. Water Characteristics Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| pH | 1-9-23 | 7.90 | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 1-9-23 | 36.0 | 250 |
| Sodium (ppm) | 1-9-23 | 23.373 | NA |

Turbidity

| Turbidity (NTU) | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N | Your Water | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if : | Likely Source |
|---|--|------------|---|---------------|
| Highest single measurement | N | .06 | Turbidity > 1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits | N | 100% | Less than 95% of monthly Turbidity measurements are ≤ 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

Microbiological Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | MCL Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | > 5 % triggers level 1 assessment | N/A | 1% | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence) | 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 samples(s) are E. coli positive, a Tier 1 violation exists. | 0 | 0% | N | Human and Animal Fecal Waste |

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Range | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-----|------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.44 | N/A | 1/09/23 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

Lead and Copper Contaminants

| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | # of sites found above the AL | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|--------|------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| <u>Copper (ppm) 90th Percentile</u> | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.102 | 0 | 8/2022-9/2022 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| <u>Lead (ppb) 90th Percentile</u> | AL=15 | 0 | N/D | 0 | 8/2022-9/2022 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection Residuals Summary

| Contaminant | YEAR | MRDL | MRDL G | Your Water LRAA | Range Individual Results | MRDL Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|
| Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) | 2023 | 800 | 800 | N/A | 0 - 406 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2023 | 4 | 4 | 2.79 | 1.0 – 4.40 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (only month of March)(ppm) | 2023 | 4 | 4 | 1.89 | 0.8 – 3.8 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

Disinfection By-Product Precursors Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | TT Violation Y/N | Your Water Ratio | Range Ratio | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | Compliance Method |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Total Organic Carbon (Ratio)</u> | N | 1.20 | 1.05 – 1.50 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment | Step 1 |

| Contaminant | YEAR | MCL | MCLG | Your Water Highest LRAA | Range Individual Results | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------|------|-----|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| TTHM (ppb) | 2023 | 80 | N/A | 43.0 | | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B01 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 23.1 – 52.4 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B02 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 26.0 – 52.3 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B03 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 16.7 – 44.2 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B04 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 27.5 – 50.5 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B05 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 25.4 – 48.5 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B06 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 21.2 – 44.9 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B07 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 20.8 – 55.1 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) B08 | 2023 | 80 | N/A | | 27.6 – 50.0 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 2023 | 60 | N/A | 28.5 | | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B01 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 22.9 – 26.4 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B02 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 19.2 – 25.5 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B03 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 19.8 – 30.6 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B04 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 26.6 – 31.9 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B05 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 21.8 – 30.3 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B06 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 19.8 – 26.9 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B07 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 18.9 – 28.6 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) B08 | 2023 | 60 | N/A | | 21.3 – 28.0 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| CHLORITE (ppm) | 2023 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.51 | 0.22 – 0.60 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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

Radiological Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 10-12-21 | N | 1.1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminant Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range High-Low | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|--|
| Atrazine (ppb) | 4-11-23 | N | 0.27 | N/A | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb) | 6-21-23 | N | 3.01 | N/A | 0 | 6 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |