

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Spring Lake

Water System Number: 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 townmanager@townofspringlake.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 and is purchased from Fayetteville Public Works Commission and Harnett Regional Water.

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 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 Report Date
Cape Fear River	Higher	September 2020
Glenville Lake	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Spring Lake as well as Fayetteville Public Works Commission and Harnett Regional Water may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600> Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this 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. 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: (examples: 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 2025, we received a Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) Monitoring and Reporting Violation.

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received a monitoring violation that covered the time period of 11/1/25 – 11/30/25. We have updated procedures to assure this does not happen again.

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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025.** 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	9/2024	0.105	0	1.3	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	9/2024	0	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at townmanager@townofspringlake.com.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please email townmanager@townofspringlake.com.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **Town of Spring Lake** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact townmanager@townofspringlake.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	44.4	21.6 – 47.4	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	34.0	12.0 – 34.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.68	0.40 – 3.70	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.67	0.30 – 7.90	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Since the Town of Spring Lake purchases water from Fayetteville PWC and Harnett Regional Water, the following data is a copy of their Water Quality Reports for 2025.

Harnett County Regional WTP (PWS ID# 03-43-045)

Harnett Regional Water is pleased to present the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and includes information regarding where your water is coming from, 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 providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions about this report or your water supply, please contact Tracy Tant at (910-893-7575 ext. 3245.) We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Harnett County Board of Commissioners meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m., the second Tuesday of the month at 9:00 a.m., and third Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. unless changed for holidays or other circumstances. Their meetings are held in the Board Chambers at the Harnett County Resource Center and Library located at 455 McKinney Parkway in Lillington, NC.

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare 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).

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. Harnett County 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 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 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 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Harnett Regional Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ttant@harnett.org (910-893-7575 ext. 3245). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Water that is used by this system comes from the Cape Fear River, which is formed by the confluence of the Deep, and Haw River along the border between Chatham and Lee counties. We are a surface water treatment plant located at 310 West Duncan St. in Lillington NC.

This system purchases water from **City of Dunn, (PWS# 03-43-010)**

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWSS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs).

The relative susceptibility rating for Harnett Regional Water (HRW) was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and locations of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of watershed and its delineated assessment area.) The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:



SWAP Result Summary		
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
CAPE FEAR RIVER	Moderate	9/10/2020
DUNN/CAPE FEAR RIVER	Higher	9/10/2020

The Complete SWAP Assessment report for Harnett Regional Water may be viewed on the website: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600> Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS section, the results may differ from the results on the CCR. 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@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate System Name (Harnett Regional Water) PWSID (03-43-045), 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 systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Tommy Burns (Director’s Corner)

HRW experienced a very productive year in 2025. Harnett County continues to grow at an astounding pace with many new planned residential developments underway. HRW is busy planning to accommodate this growth to ensure our ability to provide our customers with outstanding water and sewer service well into the future. In 2026, we will begin work on a new water treatment plant near Erwin that will supply Harnett County’s water needs well into the future. Additionally, all our existing residential and commercial water services now have new automated digital meters which do not require manual reading. All HRW customers could view and track water usage, receive notification of leaks, and learn tips to save money on their bills. This free service is part of our commitment to provide you with the best tools to manage your water use and bill. We encourage you to get started today by logging in to the WaterSmart portal with your mobile device or web browser. You can log on at <https://hprwc.watersmart.com>. There has been a lot of attention in the media lately concerning PFAS, which stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which are a class of manmade chemicals present at low levels in most fresh water supplies, homes, offices, supermarkets- practically everywhere. These chemicals make consumer goods resistant to stains, grease, water, etc. and have been manufactured by companies for use in our consumer goods for years. Problem lies in that they are impossible to avoid and are called “Forever chemicals” because they are nearly indestructible. These chemicals have recently been found to pose risks to our health. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in association with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) has tasked public water systems to develop ways to reduce these chemicals to a safe level. HRW has begun a pilot project to do just that and is working towards implementing additional methods to ensure that these chemicals will be safely removed from our water supply.

We are very proud of our record of environmental compliance as evidenced by this water quality report. We did not have any water quality violations and produced excellent water for our customers as always. Contact us by email or phone to get your water treatment questions answered. HRW is very fortunate to have such a fine group of water treatment professionals who strive daily to provide only the best drinking water to all our citizens. HRW will continue to serve the citizens of Harnett County and the surrounding region by supplying only the best of the most important commodities in the world, water.

Cryptosporidium

The Harnett County Regional Water Treatment Plant does voluntary quarterly monitoring of its source water for cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite, which is found in surface water throughout the United States. Of the four quarterly test, we only had a detection in the second quarter with 0.09 total (Oo)cysts/liter.

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

Additional Information

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables list the contaminants detected in the last round of sampling. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. 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. In these 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:

- Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Herbicide** – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- 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.
- 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.
- Pesticide** – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- 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.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.
- Running Annual Average (RAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Variances and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions

Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	August-September 2025	0.111	0	0.0525 – 0.163	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	August-September 2025	N/D	0	0 - 0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at Ttant@harnett.org (910-893-7575 ext. 3245)							
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)							
Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	40.0	18.5 – 41.8	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	30.3	14.3 – 29.8	N/A	60	Byproduct 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.							
Other Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorite (ppm)	N	0.42	0.06 – 0.64	0.8	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
Disinfectant Residuals Summary							
Contaminant (units)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.22	0.3 – 3.7	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.57	1.0 – 4.2	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	N	N/A	0 - 398	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes	
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	10-12-21	N	1.1	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1-6-25	N	0.66	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Turbidity							
Contaminant (units)		Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:		Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single turbidity measurement		N	0.08	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU		Soil runoff
Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits			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.							
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	1.18	1.12 – 1.50	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met		Naturally present in the environment

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants				
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	1-6-25	22.0	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	1-6-25	60.6	N/A	250
pH	1-6-25	7.4	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
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.				
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)				
Contaminant (ppb)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low High	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0048	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0057	0.0040 – 0.0069	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0056	0.0040 – 0.0071	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0035	0.0033 – 0.0036	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0064	0.0045 – 0.0077	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0034	N/A	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0031	0.0030 – 0.0031	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Jan – Sept 2025	0.0093	0.0077 – 0.0123	
Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at ttant@harnett.org .				

Water Quality Table(s) For City of Dunn PWS# 03-43-010 :2025 (Purchased)

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	8/19-9/11/25	0.09202 (ppm)	0	N/D-0.107 (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/19-9/11/25	N/D	0	N/D-3.8 (ppb)	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at Dunnwp@dunn-nc.org.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, a hard copy will be made available for review at City Hall. 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. City of Dunn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Dunn @ 910-897-5129. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	45 (ppb)	23.3-40.6 (ppb)	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	39 (ppb)	18.6-44.6 (ppb)	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.64 (ppm)	0-3 (ppm)	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.44 (ppm)	1.1-3.5 (ppm)	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1/7/25	N	0.61 (ppm)	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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	0.26 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.

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	3.04	0.95-1.42	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	1/7/25	21.7 (ppm)	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	1/7/25	37.1 (ppm)	N/A	250
pH	1/7/25	6.9	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

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.

UCMR5 sampling 2023 Entry Point 1

Contaminant (units) ppb	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	0.010 ppb	0.007 - 0.013 ppb
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	0.013 ppb	0.008 - 0.022 ppb
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	0.012 ppb	0.008 – 0.020 ppb
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023	0.005 ppb	0.004 – 0.008 ppb
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	0.009 ppb	0.006 – 0.012 ppb
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	0.008 ppb	0.005 – 0.014 ppb
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	0.004 ppb	0.003 – 0.005 ppb
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	0.012 ppb	0.01- 0.014 ppb

Contaminant (units) ppb	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	0.0070 ppb	N/A
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	0.0102 ppb	N/A
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	0.0110 ppb	N/A
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	0.0047 ppb	N/A
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	0.0087ppb	N/A
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.0069 ppb	N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	0.0040 ppb	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	0.0129 ppb	N/A



MEETING STANDARDS.
SURPASSING
EXPECTATIONS.

A full-page background photograph of a utility worker with a beard and long hair, wearing a grey and white baseball cap, safety glasses, a red life vest, and green waders. He is holding a small white bottle and a blue marker, appearing to be taking a water sample or marking something in a river. The background shows a dense forest of tall, thin trees and green foliage.

**FAYETTEVILLE
PUBLIC WORKS
COMMISSION
WATER QUALITY
REPORT 2025**

WATER SYSTEM NUMBER: NC 03-26-010

www.FayPWC.com/Water-Quality-Report

ABOVE & BEYOND

PWC cares deeply about the quality of the water provided to its customers and is proud of the exceptional standards maintained by PWC staff. Each year, a “Water Quality Report” is published with the results of testing PWC is required to perform. You can find full details of this report on PWC’s website, www.FayPWC.com/Water-Quality-Report.

PWC’s commitment to water testing is about more than meeting regulatory requirements, it is the right thing to do. It reflects an unparalleled commitment to provide you with the highest quality drinking water that meets and surpasses regulatory requirements.

PWC is proud to be a charter member of the national Partnership for Safe Water.

2000

PWC was the first utility in North Carolina to earn the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Director’s Award for water treatment, recognizing PWC’s extra efforts in providing clean and safe drinking water that exceeds federal drinking water standards. PWC has received this prestigious recognition for **25 consecutive years**.

2011

PWC became a charter member of the Partnership for Safe Water Distribution System Optimization Program. This program focuses on the operation and maintenance of water treatment facilities, water mains, and storage tanks.

2014

PWC completed the 18-month self-assessment phase of the program and was among the first utilities in the country to be recognized for this achievement.

2024

PWC was recognized with the 2024 Gold Award for Exceptional Utility Performance by the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA). This distinguished honor is only awarded to a small number of utilities every year, and a utility can only receive it once. PWC received this award due to

its continuing commitment to cutting-edge water treatment technology and dedication to providing safe and reliable drinking water.

2025

NC One Water recognized PWC with two of its highest distinctions:

- **Water Distribution System of the Year-Overall Winner Award**
- **Wastewater Collections System of the Year - Large System Award**

These awards highlight PWC’s commitment to delivering safe, reliable, and affordable water and wastewater services to the greater Fayetteville community.





WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

All of the water treated by PWC is “surface water.” The water processed at PWC’s P.O. Hoffer Water Treatment Facility comes from the Cape Fear River. Water processed at PWC’s Glenville Lake Facility comes from the Cape Fear River, Big Cross Creek, and the Little Cross Creek Watershed, which contains four bodies of water used for water storage: Bonnie Doone Lake, Kornbow Lake, Mintz Pond, and Glenville Lake. Both of PWC’s treatment facilities provide water to the general distribution system, so the water you drink is a blend of water processed from these sources.

HOW IS YOUR WATER TREATED?

While the treatment process varies slightly at PWC’s two water treatment facilities, the basic steps are similar.

THE DISINFECTION METHOD:

PWC uses chloramination as the main disinfectant. Chloramine inactivates and prevents pathogen growth within the system by utilizing both ammonia and chlorine. Ammonia is added to the water at a carefully controlled level, and the chlorine and ammonia react chemically to produce chloramines. This method inactivates the COVID-19 virus, as well as other coronaviruses.

Chloraminated water is perfectly safe for drinking, cooking, bathing, and other daily water uses. There are, however, two groups of people who need to take special care with chloraminated water: customers who use drinking water for kidney dialysis machines and fish owners. For more information on chloramination, including special precautions these special groups should take, contact PWC. As an extra measure of safety, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) requires all water systems using chloramination to suspend the addition of ammonia for a one-month period each year. PWC does this each March to prevent any biological growth and nitrification from occurring in the water distribution system.

10.5 Billion Gallons. 150,000 Tests

To make sure your drinking water is clean and safe, PWC’s two water treatment facilities – P.O. Hoffer and Glenville Lake – use advanced technology and proven methods to process the water provided to customers. In 2025, more than 10.5 billion gallons of water were treated. To ensure strict compliance with EPA regulations and the safety of the water provided, water quality is continuously monitored through more than 150,000 tests per year.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS

PWC operations and maintenance staff are committed to providing safe, high-quality drinking water for its customers. When raw surface water enters the facility, ferric sulfate is added, causing small particles to adhere to one another. This makes the particles heavy enough to settle out of the water in a sedimentation basin.

The water is then filtered through sand and anthracite to remove any remaining fine particles. Ammonia and chlorine are added to kill harmful bacteria, protozoans, and viruses. Lime or caustic soda and a corrosion inhibitor are added to minimize the potential for dissolving the lead solder used on copper piping in older household plumbing.

Fluoride is added as an aid in preventing tooth decay. Both facilities also add powdered activated carbon to reduce substances that produce unpleasant tastes and odors. Treated water proceeds through a series of pumps and storage facilities before being delivered to your home.



AN EXTRA MEASURE OF CONCERN

As noted above, PWC adds fluoride to your water supply. Proven as a safe and healthy way to effectively prevent tooth decay, community water fluoridation has been recognized by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as one of the ten great public health achievements of the 20th century.



PWC'S WATER MEETS OR SURPASSES ALL EPA STANDARDS

PWC annually tests for 118 elements and contaminants regulated by the EPA and meets or surpasses all standard requirements annually. Your drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

PWC understands that reports of contaminants in local water sources cause concerns about the safety of its drinking water. Staff share that concern about PFAS, as providing safe, high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all current regulatory standards remains the organization's top priority.

The reports of GenX being discharged into the Cape Fear River are below the PWC/Fayetteville water service area and more than 20 miles downstream of where PWC takes water from the river for treatment. However, instances of GenX and other per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been found in PWC's sampling.

It has been well reported that the predominant source of emerging compounds is the use and manufacturing of products including cosmetics, shampoos, paints, food packaging, cleaning, and stain- and stick-resistant products.

Prior to the EPA announcing proposed PFAS drinking water standards in 2023, there had been no established regulatory limits for PFAS in drinking water. However, for nearly 10 years, PWC has advocated with regulatory agencies to reduce and prevent the discharge of industrial pollution/PFAS into the Cape Fear River, PWC's primary drinking water source. While PFAS are present in PWC's source water, the EPA says 70% of a consumer's exposure to emerging compounds comes from non-drinking water sources.

PWC understands the public's desire for swift action to remove PFAS and there is a planned water treatment upgrade to Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) which has been studied at PWC's plants and determined to be the most effective method for PWC. It is important to know that any water treatment upgrade is a major infrastructure investment and upgrades must be made for each of PWC's drinking water plants.

As this upgrade is being designed and built to help meet new EPA Drinking Water standards, PWC has been actively working to upgrade its current Powder Activated Carbon (PAC) treatment capabilities to allow a higher dosage than is currently possible. While PAC is not as efficient or economical as GAC, it can effectively remove modest amounts of PFAS and it will assist in addressing PFAS until GAC, which is the best solution, can be installed.

PAC construction began in 2025 and was completed in April 2026. PWC's GAC upgrade is expected to be operational by Summer/Fall 2029.

PWC's top priority is and will continue to be providing safe, high-quality drinking water. PWC is committed to continued advocacy to prevent PFAS from being discharged into PWC's source water, and in turn, eliminate the exposure and financial burden for its customers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly vulnerable to infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



More information on PFAS, including monthly PWC testing results, can be found at **www.FayPWC.com/PFAS-Facts**.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

Operation Clean & Clear

Protecting You From Lead Exposure

PWC is committed to delivering safe water to PWC's customers. The water PWC provides to homes and businesses is lead-free. While PWC's water is lead-free, that doesn't mean there are no lead lines or plumbing in the system.

Copper piping with lead solder, as well as lead service lines, are more likely to be found in homes built before 1986. Among homes without lead service lines, brass or chrome-plated brass faucets may also contribute to lead exposure.

Since 1991

PWC has participated in the Lead and Copper Rule sampling program as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). As a result, PWC implemented a corrosion control program to prevent lead from pipes and fixtures from entering the water system. This corrosion control program has been successful, as all PWC's samples are well below the EPA-mandated thresholds for lead in drinking water, including PWC's most recent testing in 2023.

In 2022

In 2022, PWC began Operation Clean and Clear, a project that helps us continue protecting PWC's customers from lead exposure by identifying the material used in all water service lines – those maintained by PWC and customers' service lines connected to PWC's water mains.

If present in drinking water, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

To date since PWC began Operation Clean and Clear, staff have identified line materials for more than 95,800 water services and no lead service lines have been found. Based on records and knowledge of its system, PWC anticipates there to be no or minimal instances of lead service lines but will be documenting all locations.

To learn more about Operation Clean and Clear and to view PWC's online service line inventory, visit www.FayPWC.com/Operation-Clean-Clear/

If you are concerned about lead in your water, information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.EPA.gov/Safewater/Lead.

For PWC's full annual water quality report, visit www.FayPWC.com/Water-Quality-Report.



PWC is 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. PWC's constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. PWC wants you to understand the efforts PWC makes to continually improve the water treatment process and protect PWC's water resources. PWC is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are PWC's best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or about your water, please contact Jason Green at (910) 223-4710. PWC wants all customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of PWC's regularly scheduled meetings. Information on PWC's meetings, along with links to Webex, can be found at www.FayPWC.com/Commission-Meetings.



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. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE NUMBER: (800-426-4791).

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

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 & HERBICIDES

Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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.



LEAD AND COPPER RULE

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. Fayetteville PWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested and for more information, visit www.FayPWC.com/Operation-Clean-Clear.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead.

PWC has been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and have prepared an inventory of all service lines in PWC's water system. To access this inventory, visit www.FayPWC.com/Operation-Clean-Clear/#Interactive_Map.

WHEN YOU TURN ON YOUR TAP, CONSIDER THE SOURCE

The water that is used by this system is from the Cape Fear River and the Little Cross Creek watershed. The P.O. Hoffer Facility is found at 508 Hoffer Drive, and the Glenville Lake Facility is located at 628 Filter Plant Drive.

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

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES (PCSs)

SOURCE NAME	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	SWAP REPORT DATE
CAPE FEAR RIVER	HIGHER	SEPTEMBER 2020
GLENVILLE LAKE	HIGHER	SEPTEMBER 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Fayetteville PWC may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/?page=600.

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. 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. PWC has a robust and initiative-taking watershed management program that helps protect our valuable water resources. Please visit www.FayPWC.com/Watershed-Protection for more information. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways: by disposing of chemicals properly, by taking used motor oil to a recycling center, by volunteering in your community to take part in group efforts to protect your source, etc.

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.

Herbicide – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

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 (ng/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two million years, or one drop of food coloring in 18 million gallons of water.

Pesticide – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.



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 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.

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.

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 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.

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

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

Variances and Exceptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS:

PWC routinely monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that PWC **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, 2025. The EPA and the State allow PWC 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.

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

The table summarizes PWC's most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email PWC at **Customer.Service@FayPWC.com**.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low-High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	6/13/2023	ND	0	ND – 0.105	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	6/13/2023	ND	0	All sites were ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have an increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, or kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS SUMMARY:

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low-High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.69	1.56 – 3.42	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.91	1.91 – 3.42	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

NITRATE/NITRITE CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPS) TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	38	23 – 49	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	24	16 – 34	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			41	22 – 34			
B02			40	23 – 46			
B03			45	23 - 50			
B04			41	23 – 46			
B05			39	22 - 47			
B06			44	23 - 54			
B07			44	24 - 52			
B08			42	22 - 47			
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			26	15 - 39			
B02			23	16 - 33			
B03			26	17 - 34			
B04			23	17 - 34			
B05			26	16 - 33			
B06			27	18 - 38			
B07			25	14 - 32			
B08			22	14 -32			

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	1.29	1.29 – 2.22	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	1/25	N	0.60	0.29 – 0.88	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharged 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	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle



VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICAL (VOC) CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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	0.223 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 $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. PWC monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of PWC's 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 IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<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> <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

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

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



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

PWC's system monitored for Cryptosporidium and found levels of 0.09 oocysts/liter in April 2017.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. PWC's monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in PWC's source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow PWC to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. PWC encourages immunocompromised 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 MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low-High
Lithium (ppm)	2023 – 2024	ND	Not Detected
PFBA (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.008	0.0052 – 0.0114
PFBS (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.014	0.0036 - 0.0121
PFHpA (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.004	0.003 - 0.007
PFHxA (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.009	0.0045 – 0.0182
PFHxS (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.009	0.0037 – 0.0191
PFOA (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.008	0.0063 – 0.011
PFOS (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.016	0.0112 – 0.0218
PFPeA (ppb)	2023 – 2024	0.008	0.0032 - 0.0215

PWC's water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please email Customer.Service@FayPWC.com.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WATER CHARACTERISTICS CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low-High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	1/25	ND	Not Detected	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	1/25	ND	Not Detected	0.05
Nickel (ppm)	1/25	ND	Not Detected	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	1/25	26.6	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	1/25	37.0	N/A	250
pH	Continuous	7.8	7.2 – 8.5	6.5 to 8.5

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other miscellaneous 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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Spring Lake HAS NOT MET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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 in the correct month for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP)	D01/B01,B02,B03,B04	11/1/25 – 11/30/25	4 SAMPLES / MONTH	12/16/25

** See back of this notice for further information on contaminants.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done? The system did not monitor for HAA5 and TTHM in the compliance month of November 2025. The system did monitor the following month on 12/16/25.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this 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, please contact:

Responsible Person Glenn McFadden	System Name Town of Spring Lake	System Address (Street) 300 Ruth St
Phone Number 910-890-3207	System Number NC03-26-020	System Address (City/State/Zip) Spring Lake, NC 28390

Violation Awareness Date: 12/17/25

Date Notice Distributed: _____ Method of Distribution: 2025 CCR by mail

Public Notification Certification:

The public water system named above hereby affirms that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements specified in 15A NCAC 18C .1523.

Owner/Operator: _____

(Signature)

Glenn McFadden

(Print Name)

6-6-26

(Date)

Contaminant Group List

(AS) Asbestos - includes testing for Chrysotile, Amphibole and Total Asbestos.

(BA) Total Coliform Bacteria - includes testing for Total Coliform bacteria and Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria. Testing for Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria is required if total coliform is present in the sample.

(BB) Bromate/Bromide - includes testing for Bromate and/or Bromide.

(CD) Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite - includes testing for Chlorine Dioxide and/or Chlorite.

(DI) Disinfectant Residual must be tested with the collection of each compliance bacteriological sample, at the same time and site.

Fecal Indicators - includes *E.coli*, enterococci or coliphage.

(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

(IOC) Inorganic chemicals - include Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, pH, Selenium, Sodium, Sulfate, and Thallium.

(LC) Lead and Copper are tested by collecting the required number of samples and testing each of the samples for both lead and copper.

(NT) Nitrate/ (NI) Nitrite - includes testing for nitrate and/or nitrite.

(RA) Radionuclides - includes Gross Alpha, Radon, Uranium, Combined Radium, Radium 226, Radium 228, Potassium 40 (Total), Gross Beta, Tritium, Strontium 89, Strontium 90, Iodine 131, and Cesium 134.

(SOC) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides - include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl(vydate), PCBs, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.

(TOC) - Total Organic Carbon - includes testing for Alkalinity, Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Ultraviolet Absorption 254 (UV254). Source water samples must be tested for both TOC and Alkalinity. Treated water samples must be tested for TOC. Source water samples and treated water samples must be collected on the same day.

(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

(VOC) - Volatile Organic Chemicals - include 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Xylenes (Total), Dichloromethane, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,1-Dichloroethylene, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Styrene.

(WQP) Water Quality Parameters (for Lead and Copper Rule) - includes Calcium, Orthophosphate (as PO₄), Silica, Conductivity, pH, Alkalinity and Water Temperature.

Instructions for Completing the Notice/Certification Form & for Performing Public Notice for Tier 3 Monitoring Violations

- Complete **ALL** the missing information on the "Notice to the Public." (Note: Under the section of the notice entitled "What is being done?" describe corrective actions you took, or are taking. You may choose the appropriate language below, or develop your own:
 - We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.
 - We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for [contaminant] exceeded the limit. [Describe corrective action; use information from public notice prepared for violating the limit.]
 - We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

- Provide public notification to your customers as soon as reasonably possible after you learn of the violation as follows:

Community systems must use one of the following: - Hand or direct delivery - Mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill For community systems, this notice is appropriate for insertion in an annual notice or the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), as long as public notification timing and delivery requirements are met [CFR 141.204(d)].	Non-community systems must use one of the following: - Posting in conspicuous locations - Hand delivery - Mail For non-community systems, if you post the notice, it must remain posted as long as the violation or situation persists; in no case should the notice be posted less than 7 days, even if the violation is resolved. [CFR 141.204(b)].
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(Note: **Both** community and non-community systems must use *another* method reasonably calculated to reach others **IF** they would not be reached by one of the required methods listed above [CFR 141.204(c)]. Such methods could include newspapers, e-mail, or delivery to community organizations.

- Both sides of this public notice/certification **MUST** be delivered to the persons served by the water system in order for your customers to have access to the required **Contaminant Group List**.
 - If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.
 - Notify new billing customers or units prior to or at the time their service begins.
 - Provide multi-lingual notifications if 30% of the residents served are non-English speaking.
 - Should you decide not to use this enclosed notice and develop your own version instead, the mandatory language in **bold italics** may not be altered and you **MUST** include the ten required elements listed in CFR 141.205. A separate Public Notification Certification Form that is available on our web site or the certification located at the bottom of the sample notice provided **MUST** also be submitted.
- After issuing the "Notice to the Public" to your customers, **sign and date** the "Public Notification Certification" at the bottom of the notice. Mail the completed public notice/certification form to the Public Water Supply Section, ATTN: Public Notification Rule Manager, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634 within **ten days** after issuing the notice [CFR 141.31(d)]. Keep a copy for your files.