2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SYSTEM NAME

Water System Number: NC##-##-###

[Remove these instructions. A complete set of instructions for this 2025 CCR template is available on the DEQ website at https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/drinking-water/compliance-services#CCR. All items in brackets, capitalized, and highlighted in yellow are required to be edited by the water system. All items in brackets and in red text are instructions that must be removed prior to submission of the CCR.]

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

Introduction

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 [NAME OF WATER SYSTEM CONTACT] at [(999)-999-9999]. 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 at [LOCATION, DATES, AND TIMES].**

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
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.

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. **[NAME OF UTILITY]** 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 **[NAME OF UTILITY AND CONTACT INFORMATION]**. 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*.

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, **[PUBLIC ACCESS INSTRUCTIONS].**

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is **[SOURCE TYPE]** and is located at **[SOURCE LOCATION]**.

This system purchases water from **[WHOLESALER NAME]** (**[WHOLESALER WATER SYSTEM NUMBER]**).

[Remove these instructions and
Insert link here to the seller's CCR(s) with instructions to view the results at that link;
OR Attach all data tables for the seller's system(s) at the end of this report and clearly label which system applies to each data table;
OR Attach all data tables from the seller's CCR to the end of this report and clearly label which system applies to each data table.]

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

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
[WELL #1, #2, OR #3]	**[LOW, MODERATE, OR HIGH]**	**[MONTH, DATE, YEAR]**
[WELL #1, #2, OR #3]	**[LOW, MODERATE, OR HIGH]**	**[MONTH, DATE, YEAR]**
[WELL #1, #2, OR #3]	**[LOW, MODERATE, OR HIGH]**	**[MONTH, DATE, YEAR]**

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **[SYSTEM NAME]** 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. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: **[LIST OF ALL PROTECTION ACTIONS].**

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received a **[VIOLATION TYPE]** violation that covered the time period of **[VIOLATION COMPLIANCE PERIOD]**. We are/have **[INFORMATION ON CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** to assure this does not happen again.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: [VIOLATION AWARENESS DATE]

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

CONTAMINANT GROUP	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)

[Remove these instructions and delete the contaminant listings below that do not apply to your violations.]

(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,-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 PO_4), Silica, Conductivity, pH, Alkalinity and Water Temperature.

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

What is being done? [DESCRIBE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]

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

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.

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

[Remove these instructions. The below definitions may be removed from the report if they are not used elsewhere in the report.]

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.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

[Remove these instructions. If your system is not required to monitor for a contaminant, you can remove the row and/or table from the report.]

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

The table 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 **[WATER SYSTEM CONTACT EMAIL ADDRESS]**.

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

[Remove these instructions. You can convert ppm (mg/L) to ppb by multiplying the ppm result by 1000. The lead action level is 15 ppb (0.015 mg/L) and the copper action level 1.3 ppm (1.3 mg/L). Also, this below statement should be removed if the lead action level was not exceeded. If you failed to take one or more of the actions prescribed by §141.80(d), 141.81, 141.82, 141.83 or 141.84, the statement below must be included in the report.]

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 increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

[Remove these instructions. Also, this below statement should be removed if the copper action level was not exceeded. If you failed to take one or more of the actions prescribed by §141.80(d), 141.81, 141.82, 141.83 or 141.84, the statement below must be included in the report.]

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.

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)					N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

[Remove these instructions. You can convert ppm (mg/L) to ppb by multiplying the ppm result by 1000. If any individual TTHM sample result (regardless of LRAA) is above 80 ppb (0.080 mg/L), you must include the below statement. Remove the below statement if not needed.]

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.

[Remove these instructions. If any individual HAA5 sample result (regardless of LRAA) is above 60 ppb (0.060 mg/L), you must include the below statement. Remove the below statement if not needed.]

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
Bromate (ppb)				0	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)				0.8	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

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

Asbestos Contaminant

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

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

[Remove these instructions. If the water system's nitrate result or nitrate average result is above 5 mg/L (ppm), but not above 10 mg/L (ppm), you include the below statement. Remove the below statement if not needed.]

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

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)					0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)					0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)					0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)					0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits
* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Radon

[Remove these instructions. If the system has performed any monitoring that indicates the presence of radon in its finished water, the CCR must contain the analytical results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results. Following is a possible explanation. Remove the below Radon section if monitoring was not performed or if monitoring did not indicate the presence of radon.]

Our system monitored for Radon and found levels of **[INSERT DATA]**.

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

Inorganic Contaminants

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

[Remove these instructions. If the water system's arsenic result or arsenic average result is above 5 ppb (0.005 mg/L) but not above 10 ppb (0.010 mg/L), then you must include the below statement. Remove the below statement if not needed.]

Arsenic: ***While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.***

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)						70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)						50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)						0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)						3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)						0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)						40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)						0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)						200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)						400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)						0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)					0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)					7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)					2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)					0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)					0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)					0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)					0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)					50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)					200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)					40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)					200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)					0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)					0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)					500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)					4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)					0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

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

1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)					200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)					3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)					0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)					1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)					0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)					10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Turbidity*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement		NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits		%	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/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

[Remove these instructions. If the lowest removal ratio RAA was <1.00 and compliance with the TOC TT requirement was achieved through one of the alternative compliance criteria, you must include the below statement with an explanation of which alternative compliance criteria was used. Remove the below statement and explanation if not needed.]

The RAA of our removal ratio was below 1.00 during the **[INSERT QUARTER]** of 2025, but this was not a treatment technique violation because we met the alternative compliance criteria for TOC removal by **[DESCRIBE ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE CRITERIA]**.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli (presence or absence)			0	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.	Human and animal fecal waste

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

[Remove these instructions. If *E. coli* was detected during 2025 and the *E. coli* MCL was violated, one or more of the below statements must be included to describe the noncompliance, as applicable. If *E. coli* was detected during 2025 but there was not an *E. coli* MCL violation you must either: include one or more of the below statements, as applicable, or include a statement that explains although *E. coli was* detected, this was not a violation of the *E. coli* MCL. Remove the below statements if not needed.]

- We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.
- We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.
- We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.
- We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tested positive for total coliform.

[Remove these instructions. If a Level 1 or 2 Assessment was required in 2025 not due to an *E. Coli* MCL violation, you must include the following language (this language cannot be modified, but one or both of the last two sentences should be removed if not applicable). The appropriate numbers must be inserted. Remove the below language if not needed.]

Required Assessment not due to an *E. Coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct **[INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS]** Level 1 assessment(s). In addition, we were required to take **[INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS]** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** corrective actions and we completed **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** of these actions. During the past year **[INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS]** Level 2 assessments were required for our water system. **[INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS]** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** corrective actions and we completed **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** of these actions. During the past year we failed to conduct all the required assessment(s). During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[Remove these instructions. If a Level 2 Assessment was required in 2025 due to an *E. Coli* MCL violation, you must include the following language (this language cannot be modified, but one or both of the last two sentences should be removed if not applicable). The appropriate numbers must be inserted. Remove the below language if not needed.]

Required Assessment due to an E. Coli MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments**.** We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** corrective actions and we completed **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** of these actions. We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Source Water

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

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

(A) Significant deficiency identified/cited by the State **[INFORMATION]**; Date of State's Citation: **[DATE]**;

(B) Has the fecal contamination in the ground water source been addressed under §141.403(a)? **["Yes" or "No"]**

Date Corrective Action Completed (if applicable): **[DATE or "N/A"]**;

(C) For each significant deficiency or fecal contamination in the ground water source that has NOT been addressed:
[Remove these instructions. You may want to attach a copy of your system's Source Water Corrective Action – Approval letter from the State.]
[INFORMATION ON THE STATE-APPROVED PLAN AND SCHEDULE FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION, INCLUDING INTERIM MEASURES, PROGRESS TO DATE, AND ANY INTERIM MEASURES COMPLETED];

(D) The potential health effects from the health effects language from Appendix A of Subpart O are as follows:

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

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

Cryptosporidium

[Remove these instructions. Remove this section if monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* was not performed. If the system has performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, including monitoring to satisfy the Information Collection Rule (ICR) requirements, which indicates that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source water or the finished water, the CCR must contain a summary of the analytical results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results. A sample explanation is given below.]

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and found levels of **[INSERT DATA]**.

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

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

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

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 **[WATER SYSTEM CONTACT EMAIL ADDRESS]**.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

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

Iron (ppm)				0.3
Manganese (ppm)				0.05
Nickel (ppm)				N/A
Sodium (ppm)				N/A
Sulfate (ppm)				250
pH				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**.**				