



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report





2025 Annual Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Number: 01-90-413

Dear Customers:

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 sources 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 Brian Jackson at 704.296.4210.

For general information about Union County Water, please visit our website: unioncountywater.org

Sincerely,

Union County Water

Union County Water
500 N. Main St., Suite 400
Monroe, NC 28112
T 704.296.4210

unioncountywater.org



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Union County Water System

Water System Number: 01-90-413

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

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 sources 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 Brian Jackson at 704-296-4210. For general information about Union County Water, please visit our website: unioncountywater.org

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 Union County Water comes from three surface sources: the Catawba River located in Lancaster County, S.C. the Pee Dee River located in eastern Anson County, and Lake Tillery located in Stanly County, N.C. During emergency situations, a small portion of our system may receive water from Charlotte 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 for Union County 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
Pee Dee River	Moderate	September 2020
Catawba River	Moderate	Originally 2003
Lake Tillery (New Union County Intake – Began February 2024)	No assessment available at this time	NA

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Anson County Water System may be viewed online 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 report was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report online, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov



Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment Program staff by phone at 919.707.9098.

The complete SWAP Assessment for the Catawba River Water Treatment Plant can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Water in Columbia, South Carolina at 803.898.4300 or online at scdhec.gov

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.



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.
- **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.
- **Variations and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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, 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.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	7	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	N/A	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

* If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	Range Low High	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	4/2024	0.2	0	1.3	0.0 - 0.6	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	4/2024	ND	0	0	0 - 7	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	Range Low High	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	10/2024	0.3	0	1.3	0.0 - 0.5	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	10/2024	ND	0	0	0 - 12	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 jonathan.smith@unioncountync.gov.



We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system. **From November 2023 to February 2024, Union County Water conducted historical records reviews and performed physical field verifications of a representative sample of more than 400 water service lines and did not identify any lead or galvanized service lines. Based on a statistical analysis from this data that has been submitted to North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) for approval, Union County Water has concluded that fewer than 1% of all service lines in the distribution system may be lead or galvanized based on a 95% confidence interval. This information can be found at <https://www.unioncountywater.org/about-ucw/water-operations/lead-copper> and will be updated when we receive final confirmation of this analysis from NCDEQ.**

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. Union County 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 Union County Water, jonathan.smith@unioncountync.gov. 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>.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.63	0.14	2.9	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.39	0.7	3.9	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	46	14	55	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	35	0	47	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection



Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	N	0.26	0	0.26	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	8/01/24	N	0.02	0	0.1	50	50	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	0.38 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	99 %	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are \leq 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	2.35	1.36 – 2.86	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA < 1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment





Consumer Confidence Report

Year 2024

Wholesaler: Catawba River Water Supply Project

SC#2920002

Where does my water come from?

The Source

CRWSP's water source is the Catawba River. Raw water is pumped from the Catawba River into a 23-acre pre-settling reservoir and then to a 90-acre reservoir for secondary raw water settling. The raw water is pumped from the larger reservoir to the water plant for treatment.

How My Water Is Treated

The First Point of Treatment

Chlorine dioxide is added to the raw water to kill harmful bacteria and other water-borne diseases.

Coagulation & Sedimentation

Aluminum sulfate and polymer are mixed in the water, which coagulates (forms a solid material around small particles in the raw water), causing them to settle and create a blanket near the bottom of the clarifiers. The blanket acts as a preliminary filter. Over 99% of contaminants are removed at this process stage. Carbon is also added to reduce taste and odor issues associated with algal growth.

Filtration

Additional chlorine is added for pathogen control then the water flows through filters of anthracite and sand to remove any remaining particles. Note CRWSP began using membrane technology as part of the filtration process in 2021 that does not require anthracite or sand filtration.

Post-Filtration

Chloramines are added for final disinfection, caustic soda, added to adjust pH, fluoride as a dental aid, and ortho-phosphate as a corrosion inhibitor. The water goes to large storage tanks (clearwells) for additional contact time with the chemicals added. Next it is pumped into the distribution lines as water demand requires.

At Catawba River Water Supply Project, we are committed to providing safe, high quality water services to our community, while maintaining a standard of excellence in customer service and environmental conservation. To meet this commitment, we saw the need to construct a much larger reservoir to provide a 30-day supply of water reserve. The larger reservoir does not change the amount of water taken from the river, but it helps reduce its impact on users downstream. The project was completed in 2019.

In 2020 CRWSP made numerous improvements to the facility. This included improvements to the existing treatment trains to improve settleability of solids in the raw water, replacement of filter media, adding 6 million gallons per day of membrane filter technology. Some of these improvements were put into service in 2020. Others were put into place in 2021.

Source Water Assessment and its availability

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants are present. Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. The EPA has determined that your water is **SAFE** at these levels. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact Catawba River Water Supply Project at 803-205-0041 to arrange to review this document.

Note: CRWSP did the required Lead Service inventory in 2024. CRWSP has no lead service lines at its facility. A report of the lines, locations, and certification letter are available per request. Please send a request to Randy Hawkins by phone 803-205-0041 or by e-mail (rhawkins@crwtp.org).

The Catawba River Water Supply Project routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. See water quality data reports for results of our monitoring for January-December 2024.

If you have any questions about this report, or to request a paper copy please contact:

**Randy Hawkins CASP,
CATAWBA RIVER WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
Phone: (803) 205-0041
Mail: PO Box 214, Van Wyck, SC 29744
E-mail rhawkins@crwtp.org**

We want our valued customers informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our Catawba River Water Supply Project Board Meetings. Please check our website <https://www.crwtp.org/board-meetings> frequently to see when the next meeting is scheduled or contact Randy Hawkins, CASP at (803) 205-0041 for more information regarding meeting schedules.

2024 Water Quality Data Table

Chemical and Radionuclide Constituents for Drink water purchased from:
Catawba River Water Supply Project SC#2920002

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Average Level Detected	Measurement Unit	MCL	MCLG
*Fluoride	No	0.52-0.81	0.81	0.69	ppm	4.0	4.0
Nitrate (Measured as nitrogen)	No	1.2-1.2	1.2	1.2	ppm	10.0	10.0
Sodium	No	17-17	17	17	ppm	NA	NA

Sample Date: 07/02/2024.

Typical Source of Contamination:

Fluoride: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth

Nitrate (measured as nitrogen): *Run off from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. 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 because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.*

Sodium: Erosion of natural deposits

*CRWSP is a certified to run fluoride samples. The results shown reflect CRWTP's fluoride results from more than 700 samples throughout 2024. All results were well below the MCL. The EPA sample result was collected on one day, July 2, 2024. It was recorded at 1.2 ppm and its accuracy is uncertain, based upon the year-round sampling results.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Highest Single Measurement Detected	Measurement Unit	Lowest Monthly Percentile	MCL	MCLG
Turbidity	No	0.07	NTU	100%	1.0	<0.30

Turbidity is a measurement of cloudiness in the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration. Likely source of turbidity contamination is soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Additional Monitoring

General Interest Table

Constituent/ Unit of Measurement	Highest Level Recommended	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Average Level
PH is a measurement of the degree in which water may be acidic or basic. Measured in standard units, on a scale of 0 (most acidic) to 14 (most basic) with 7 being neutral.	6.5-8.5s.u.	6.85-7.33s.u.	7.33s.u.	7.10s.u.
ALKALINITY is an unregulated constituent measured (ppm) as calcium carbonate (CaCO3) and refers to a water's buffering capacity the ability to keep the pH stable as acids.	No Standard	13-32ppm	32ppm	26ppm
HARDNESS denotes high mineral content, mainly calcium and magnesium (ppm) Drinking water is considered soft if less than 70 ppm or 4 grains per gallon.	No Standard	19-32ppm (1.1- 1.9gr/gal)	32ppm (1.9gr/gal)	25ppm (1.5gr/gal)
SODIUM is a necessary nutrient in the human body and is found naturally in eroded natural deposits and leaching. Measured in ppm. Note: Tap water may contain sodium over 20 ppm recommended for sodium-restricted diets.	No Standard	17ppm-17ppm	17ppm	17ppm
WATER TEMPERATURE in the distribution system measured in degrees Celsius.	No Standard	9.6-29.8 Celsius	29.8 Celsius	20.5 Celsius
Total Dissolved Solids measured as the dissolved minerals in the water. Measured thru conductivity in ppm.	No Standard	102-1470ppm	1470ppm	210ppm

Compliance

The Catawba River Water Supply Project did not incur any health-based violations for the calendar year. We met all required compliance monitoring.

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“Anson County Water”

Water System Number: 0304010

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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. Anson County Water System 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>.

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When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is surface water drawn from the Pee Dee River.

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 Anson County Water System 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
Pee Dee River	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Anson County Water System 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 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we received a the violations listed below in the public notice.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: _____ 7/18/24, 8/14/24, 9/20/24 _____

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

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)
DISINFETION BYPRODUCTS (DBP)	DO1 / BO1 AND BO2	APRIL 1, 2024	4/QT	August 2024
TOTAL COLIFORM AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	DO1 / RTOR	JUNE 1, 2024	1/MO	July 2024
DISINFETION BYPRODUCTS (DBP)	DO1 / BO1, BO2, BO3, AND BO4	JULY 1, 2024	4/QT	November 2024

(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.

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

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

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

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

What is being done?

DBP for April 2024: Samples were taken but held due to high readings until resampling could be done. The chlorine system is being redone in hopes of remedying the DBP issue.

Disinfectant Residuals for June 2024: 15 samples are required per month, the operator responsible for collection only took 14. The operator was written up for not following procedures. Sampling methods were reviewed and revised to avoid future disruption to sampling schedules.

DBP for July 2024: The samples were taken and analyzed by the lab, but the lab failed to submit the results to the state on time. The ORC has discussed the issues with the lab and will keep better communication with them in the future to ensure that samples are submitted to the state on time.

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:

- ***Not-Applicable (N/A)*** – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
 - ***Non-Detects (ND)*** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.
 - ***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)*** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
 - ***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)*** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
 - ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
 - ***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.
 - ***Variations and Exceptions*** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
 - ***Action Level (AL)*** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 - ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 - ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)*** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 - ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)*** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
 - ***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
 - ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
 - ***Level 1 Assessment*** - *A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.*
 - ***Level 2 Assessment*** - *A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*
 - ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
 - ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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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, 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2024	0.0841	0	0.0654	0.24	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2024	0	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 adawkins@ansoncountync.gov.

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 visit the county water department to view a hard copy of the inventory.](#)

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. [Anson County 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 [Anson County Water at 704-848-4849](#). 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>.

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.

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.

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	76	38	110	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	35	14	96	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm) 2023	N	1.15	0.87	1.66	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Chloramines (ppm)	N	1.85	0.95 – 2.98	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Toluene (ppm)	2024	N	0.00052			1	1	Discharge from petroleum 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	0.44 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	98 %	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	1.00	1.00 – 1.52	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA < 1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

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	Absent	0	<p>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></p> <p><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.</p>	Human and animal fecal waste

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range	
			Low	High
PFHxA (ug/L)	2024	0.0038	0	0.0038
PFOA (ug/L)	2024	0.004	0	0.004
PFOS (ug/L)	2024	0.0055	0	0.0055
PFPeA (ug/L)	2024	0.0046	0.003	0.0046

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

12/2024

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 adawkins@ansoncountync.gov

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Sodium (ppm)	2024	17.1	N/A		N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	18.1	N/A		250