2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

McAdenville Crossroads

Water System Number: NC-20-36-026

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 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 Lesley Dellinger at 704-824-3190. 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 on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at Town Hall, 163 Main St., McAdenville.**

What EPA Wants You to Know

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

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Name of Utility] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is provided by Two Rivers Utilities and is supplied by surface water from Mountain Island Lake. The Samuel L. Wilkins Raw Water Pumping Facility is located off Highway 273 on Mountain Island Lake, in northeastern Gaston County near Mt. Holly, N.C.

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 Two Rivers Utilities 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: **Mt. Island Lake**
Susceptibility Rating: **Moderate September 2020**

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Two Rivers Utilities 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 web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: 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.

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, 2020.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one-year-old.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect ***less than 40*** samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (presence or absence)	No	0	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

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

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	No	0.247 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	No	100 %	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

***** 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.

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.***

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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.***

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	1/29/20	No	ND	NA		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low	Range High
Sodium	1/7/20	12 mg/L	NA	

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)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	4/23/20	No	ND	N/A	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)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	1/7/20	No	ND	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	June 2020	0.056	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	June 2020	<3	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	1/17/19	No	1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	1/17/19	No	ND	N/A	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	1/17/19	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	1/17/19	No	ND	NA	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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#__)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	No	1.0	1.0 -2.86	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ACC#2 Treated Water TOC <2.0 mg/L

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	No	0.90	0.63 – 1.10	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	07/27/20	NO	58.6	N/A	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	07/27/20	NO	50.7	N/A	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

For TTHM: ***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.***

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

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

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	1/7/20	ND	N/A		0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	1/7/20	ND	N/A		0.05 mg/L
Nickel (ppm)	1/7/20	ND	N/A		N/A
Sodium (ppm)	1/7/20	12	N/A		N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	1/7/20	ND	N/A		250 mg/L
pH	1/7/20	7.1	N/A		6.5 to 8.5

Cryptosporidium

Two Rivers Utilities monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in 2017 none were detected.

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 Monitoring of Other Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring – UCMR 4 Study. Monitoring was conducted during 2018, 2019 and 2020.

*Unregulated Contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Cyanotoxins

Analyte (units)	MCL Violation	Year Sampled	Your Water (Highest)	Range Low - High	MRL†	Likely Source of Contamination
Anatoxin-a µg/L	No	2018	ND	N/A	0.0300	Cyanobacterial algal blooms
Cylindrospermopsin µg/L	No	2018	ND	N/A	0.0900	Cyanobacterial algal blooms
Total Microcystins & Nodularins µg/L	No	2018	ND	N/A	0.300	Cyanobacterial algal blooms
Percent CV µg/L	No	2018	9.5	0.4 – 9.5	N/A	Cyanobacterial algal blooms

Unregulated Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation	Year Sampled	Your Water (Highest)	Range Low High	MRL†	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromochloroacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	4.19	1.99 – 4.19	0.300	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	4.48	1.1 - 4.48	0.500	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	1.43	<0.3 – 1.43	0.300	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	0.441	<0.3 – 0.441	0.300	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	24.1	8.63 – 24.1	0.200	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.300	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	3.85	<2.0 – 3.85	2.00	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Tribromoacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	2.00	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	25.6	9.34 – 25.6	0.500	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

† EEA has demonstrated it can achieve these report limits in reagent water, but cannot document them in all sample matrices.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation	Year Sampled	Your Water (Highest)	Range Low High	MRL†
Germanium (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.3
Manganese (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	0.731	<0.4 – 0.731	0.4
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.01
Chlorpyrifos (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.03
Dimethipin (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.2
Ethoprop (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.03
Oxyfluorfen (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.05
Profenofos (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.3
Tebuconazole (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.2
Permethrin, cis & trans (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.04
Tribufos (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.07
Butylated hydroxyanisole (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.03
o-Toluidine (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.007
Quinoline (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.02
1-Butanol (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	2
2-Methoxyethanol (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	0.4	<0.4 – 0.4	0.4
2-Propen-1-ol (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	ND	N/A	0.5

† EEA has demonstrated it can achieve these report limits in reagent water, but cannot document them in all sample matrices.

Source Water Contaminants – Mountain Island Lake

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation	Year Sampled	Your Water (Highest)	Range Low High	MRL†
Bromide (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	29.2	<20 – 29.2	20
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ug/L)	No	2019-2020	1730	<1000 - 1730	1000

† EEA has demonstrated it can achieve these report limits in reagent water, but cannot document them in all sample matrices