Union County Government
EST. 1842

2019 drinking water QUALITY report

Union County Water System
Water System Number: 01-90-413
For Jan 1, 2018 to Dec 31, 2018

Union County
Department of Public Works
500 North Main Street
Monroe, North Carolina 28112
704-296-4210 Phone
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Union County Public Works Vision Statement:

We are recognized for providing exemplary service through the engagement of our employees in the efficient and effective management of our assets and resources.

Dear Union County Customer,

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 Junior Honeycutt at (704) 289-7044. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please visit our website at www.co.union.nc.us.

Sincerely,
Junior Honeycutt
Union County Public Works
Water Superintendent,
500 North Main Street
Monroe, NC 28112

2018 Year in Review

For 365 days a year, rain, snow, sleet or hail, approximately 120 Union County Water and Wastewater employees strive to excel in all they do; from installing pipes to engineering to laboratory testing, and most importantly, customer service. Our Water Quality Report is a reflection of that commitment.

Major accomplishments of 2018 include:

- Added 19 miles of water main
- Extended Lucity work and maintenance management system
- Completed majority construction of 1 billion gallon reservoir to feed water treatment facility
- Continued galvanized water line replacement
- Added 1,387 new water customers

Facts About Drinking Water

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. Union County Public Works 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:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by Union County Public Works comes from two surface sources, the Catawba River located in Lancaster County, S.C. and the Pee Dee River located in eastern Anson County.

Water Treatment Plant Honored for Surpassing Standards

The Catawba River Water Treatment Plant (CRWTP), which provides the majority of Union County's water supply, was honored for surpassing federal and state drinking water standards.

The CRWTP was recognized by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for achieving the 2017 Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) water quality goals. While all systems have to meet strict state and federal drinking water standards, AWOP establishes performance goals that are significantly more stringent. Through its participation in AWOP, achieved water quality that is about three times better than the EPA's standards.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for 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 2017
Catawba River	Moderate	Originally April 2003 (Reviewed Annually)

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

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 on the web at www.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.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

Union County had no violations in 2018, however, as previously notified during 2018, the eastern portion of our water system supplied by Anson County, received two Turbidity violations and a violation for failing to monitor continuously. The Anson County violations are included within the Anson County Consumer Confidence Report attached to this document.

Future Water Needs

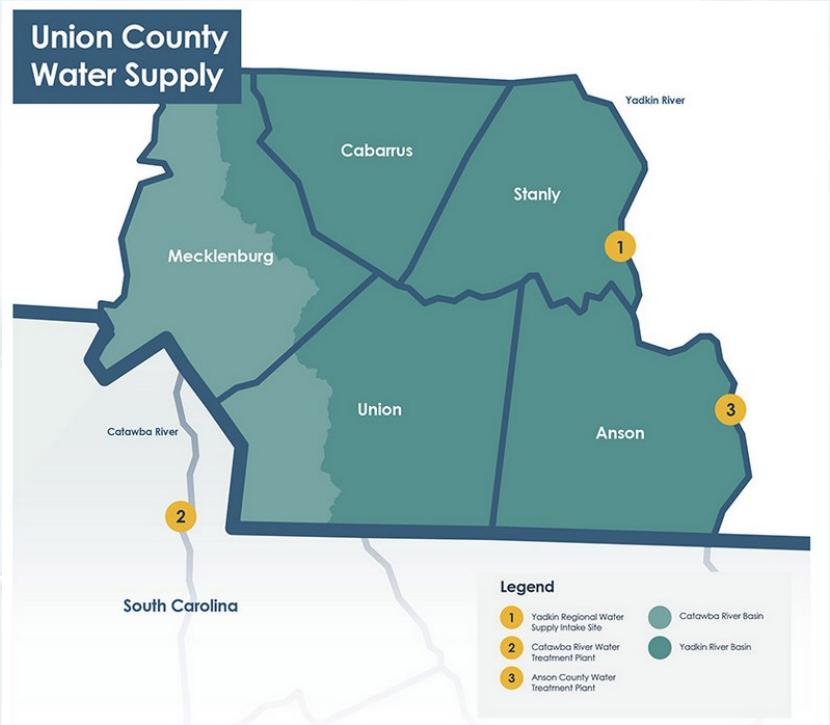
Union County and the Town of Norwood are working to ensure a long-term, sustainable water supply for current and future service areas. This project will include:

- A new water intake and pump station on Lake Tillery in Norwood,
- A new water supply pipeline to deliver lake water to a new water treatment plant in Union County,
- A new drinking water supply pipeline to deliver treated water into Union County's distribution system.
- Water from the project will serve current and future service areas in Union County's Yadkin River Basin, the Town of Norwood, and Stanly County, providing Yadkin water for Yadkin needs.

Intake Facility

A major component of the Yadkin Regional Water Supply Project is the new water intake facility and pump station located in the Town of Norwood on the west side of Lake Tillery.

The Town of Norwood already draws its drinking water from Lake Tillery. Its current water intake facility was built in 1949 and has not received major renovations since the 1980s. This project will replace the existing intake and pump station with a new facility. The facility will supply up to 8 million gallons of water per day (mgd) to the Town of Norwood, up to 2 mgd to Stanly County, and up to 28 mgd to Union County.



Water Treatment Plant

In July 2018, Union County acquired the property for the new water treatment plant (WTP). The WTP will provide clean drinking water to thousands of customers in Union County's Yadkin River Basin service area.

Where will the plant be located?

The plant will be located on New Salem Rd in Monroe, NC. This location was chosen as it meets all of the following criteria:

- Close to center of customer demand
- Near major water lines and power source
- Adjacent to major roads
- Sufficient acreage for long-term expansion needs
- Appropriate topography

www.YadkinWater.com

Water Supply

Union County jointly owns and operates the Catawba River Water Treatment Plant with the Lancaster County Water and Sewer District (LCW&SD) in Lancaster SC. Currently 80% of our water needs are met through this facility. Union County also has a purchase water agreement with Anson County, NC to purchase up to four million gallons daily. Union County currently has a total of 25 million gallons per day (MGD) water supply capacity.

How is my water treated?

What does it take to get clean, safe water into your home? Water from the Catawba River is screened and pumped to a reservoir and lightly pre oxidized with chlorine dioxide before it reaches the water treatment plant. At the treatment plant, alum and polymer (coagulants) are added to cause the impurities in the water to clump together so they can be removed more easily by filtration. Water then flows by gravity through large filters made up of layers of anthracite coal, silica sand, and course sand. The filtered water is then chlorinated, as it flows to reservoir where it is held long enough to ensure that germs are destroyed. As a final step, the pH of the water is adjusted with caustic soda, fluoride, and phosphates before it enters the distribution system, and chloramines are added to ensure there is enough to keep it safe all the way to the last house.

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, 2017.** 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.

Water Quality Definitions

Included in this report are tables containing levels of contaminants that have been detected in our water. In all cases, although they are present, they are below prescribed levels by the EPA, and pose no risk known health risk at these levels. We have listed a few definitions to help you understand the information in the tables.

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The average of a sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Not-Applicable (N/A) - Not applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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

Turbidity - 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.

Putting it in Perspective

Some compounds found in water are measured in very small units - parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm). To help you visualize how very small these units are, here are a few illustrations.

One part per billion equates to:

- One second in 32 years
- One drop in a railroad tanker car
- One penny in 10 million dollars
- One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Union County

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

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contam-ination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	5% of monthly samples are positive. Note: If either an original routine sample and/ or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (presence or absence)	N	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste

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)	2016	0.24	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	2016	6.0	3	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low-High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	2018	N	2.71	1.54-2.97	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

= within acceptable limits = exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Union County

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)					N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2018	N	56	33-91			
B02	2018	N	16	12-13			
B03	2018	N	50	26-97			
B04	2018	N	47	31-88			
B05	2018	N	17	14-19			
B06	2018	N	16	13-15			
B07	2018	N	48	26-73			
B08	2018	N	16	11-15			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2018	N	51	27-51			
B02	2018	N	6	1-5			
B03	2018	N	57	22-112			
B04	2018	N	53	24-90			
B05	2018	N	17	9-22			
B06	2018	N	16	9-19			
B07	2018	N	51	26-60			
B08	2018	N	16	8-24			

= within acceptable limits = exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (present or absent)	N	0	0 Presence	Presence of Coliform in 5% monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

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	0.09 NTU	<0.30	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff

* 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.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low -High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.96	2.96-2.96	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	N	0.96	*BDL-.096	0.8	1.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	N	BDL	BDL-BDL	0.8	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes

* BDL Below Detection Limit

= within acceptable limits = exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

Disinfectants/Disinfectant By-products

Contaminant (units)	Violation Yes/No	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	N	13	No goal set for total	60	By-products of drinking water disinfectant
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	22	No goal set for total	80	By-products of drinking water disinfectant

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	**RAA	Range of levels detected Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Sample Frequency	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	N	1.18	1.7-3.3	*TT	TT	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment

*TT is a treatment technique that is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

** Running Annual average. RAA must be greater than 1.0 to meet compliance.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low -High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	N	.62	0.62-0.62	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2018	N	1.0	1.0-1.0	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

= within acceptable limits

= exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Range of Levels Detected	Number of sites found above the AL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2018	0.113-0.581	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	0.0-4.0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Metolachlor (ppm)	N	0.00012-0.00012	N/A	N/A	Herbicides/Pesticides for pre-plant weed control for farm crops

General Interest Table

Contaminant	Highest Level Recommended	Range of Levels 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.	6.58-8.5s.u.	7.11-7.42s.u.	7.18s.u.
ALKALINITY is an unregulated constituent measure(ppm) as calcium carbonate (CaCO3), and refers to a water's buffering capacity the ability to keep the pH stable as acid.	No Standard	20-27ppm	23.1ppm
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	21-32ppm	26.4ppm
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	13-13ppm	13ppm
WATER TEMPERATURE in the distribution system measured in degrees Celsius.	No Standard	9.2-28.8°C	20°C
Total Dissolved Solids measured as the dissolved minerals in the water. Measured thru conductivity in ppm	No Standard	116.7-194ppm	142.2ppm

= within acceptable limits

= exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Anson County Treatment Plant

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	Y	2.5NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	Y	82%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	N	.74	.08- 1.26	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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)	2018	N	.54	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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.

= within acceptable limits

= exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Anson County Treatment Plant

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)	2018	.086	0/30	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	2018	.0012	0/30	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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	N	1.76	1.3-2.4	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	Step 1

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	N	2.42	1.15-4.92	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2018	N	1.2	.6 -1.7	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)	2018	N	59	41- 76	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2018	N	48	24 - 62	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.***

= within acceptable limits

= exceeds acceptable limits

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Anson County Treatment Plant

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

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low-High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	2018	21.5	0-150	300
Manganese (ppm)	2018	50	0-174	0.05 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	2018	9.6	9.6-9.6	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	18	18	250 mg/L
pH	2018	7.4	6..2-8.5	6.5 to 8.5

Tables of Detected Contaminants for Anson County Treatment Plant

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: January 7th 2019

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)
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT	P01/EP1	MONTHLY FOR YEAR 2018	CONTINUOUS MONITORING	February 2019
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT	P01/EP1	JANUARY 2019	CONTINUOUS MONITORING	February 2019

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

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

What is being done? The malfunctioning equipment has been replaced.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Daniel Gatewood at 704 848-4849. 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 101 S Green St. Wadesboro, NC 28170/ first Tuesday of each Month/6:00 pm.

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.

****NOTE (Spanish) Para más información o explicación sobre la cualidad de agua por favor llame (704) 296-4229 para expañol.**