



UNIONCOUNTY
WATER

2023

Water Quality Report

unioncountync.gov/water

2023 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.

Union County Water is pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023. This report provides information about our water quality for calendar year 2022 as well as information about our sources of water, our efforts to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and how our water compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Junior Honeycutt with Union County Water at 704.289.7044.

For general information about Union County Water, please visit our website: unioncountync.gov/water

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 at 1.800.426.4791.

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 by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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 Water 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 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;
- **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 two surface sources: the Catawba River located in Lancaster County, S.C. and the Pee Dee River located in eastern Anson County. 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 April 2003

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.

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.

VARIANCES AND EXCEPTIONS

State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.

ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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, 2022. EPA and the State of North Carolina 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	4	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.

ASBESTOS CONTAMINANT

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	12/22	N	ND	0-0	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2022	0.2	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2022	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS SUMMARY

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low – High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.1	0.15–2.1	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.7	1.4–2.7	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)	2022	N			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			51	13–71			
B02			15	12–18			
B03			46	12–72			
B04			46	14–76			
B05			12	10–14			
B06			13	10–15			
B07			34	32–37			
B08			11	9–12			
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	N			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			48	9–43			
B02			7	0–15			
B03			35	0–44			
B04			34	12–44			
B05			10	6–13			
B06			10	6–12			
B07			40	33–54			
B08			9	5–10			

Additional Monitoring of Other Contaminants

On June 15, 2022, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued interim Health Advisory Levels (HAL) for four Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), a class of chemicals commonly found all over the world due to their use in consumer, commercial and industrial products since the 1940s. Upon the issuance of this new interim advisory, Union County Water voluntarily tested water supply entry points and found results that exceed the interim HAL recommendations issued by EPA for two of the four PFAS (PFOS and PFOA).

While the presence of these substances in our water supply is a result of their long use in industrial manufacturing and consumer products and are now widespread in the environment, we know it is our responsibility to monitor these levels and implement solutions to mediate the concerns. Union County Water is committed to proactively taking actions to conduct further testing and gathering additional information about solutions ahead of likely changes to EPA requirements. We want to be transparent about these substances found in our water supply, the emerging guidance from the state and federal government, as well as likely new requirements from EPA. We will conduct ongoing monitoring for these substances and share those results on [our website](#).



Consumer Confidence Report

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.

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 2022.

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 to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our Catawba River Water Supply Project Board Meetings. Visit our website at: crwtp.org frequently to see when the next meeting is scheduled or contact Randy Hawkins, CASP at (803) 205-0041 for more information regarding meeting schedules.

2022 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	0.61–0.61	0.61	0.61	ppm	4.0	4.0
Nitrate (Measured as nitrogen)	No	1.1–1.1	1.1	1.1	ppm	10.0	10.0
Sodium	No	13–13	13	13	ppm	NA	NA
Selenium	No	2.12–2.12	2.12	2.12	ppb	50	50

Sample Date: 2/09/2022

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

Selenium: Trace mineral found in soils and water

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Highest Single Measurement Detected	Measurement Unit	Lowest Monthly Percentile	MCL	MCLG
Turbidity	No	0.11	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	6.97–7.24s.u.	7.24s.u.	7.11s.u.
ALKALINITY is an unregulated constituent measured (ppm) as calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃) and refers to a water's buffering capacity the ability to keep the pH stable as acids.	No Standard	21–31ppm	31ppm	25ppm
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	20–28ppm (0.12–1.6gr/gal)	28ppm (1.6gr/gal)	23ppm (1.3gr/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	13ppm–13ppm	13ppm	13ppm
WATER TEMPERATURE in the distribution system measured in degrees Celsius.	No Standard	9.3–29.8 Celsius	29.8 Celsius	19.9 Celsius
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS measured as the dissolved minerals in the water. Measured thru conductivity in ppm.	No Standard	125–216ppm	216ppm	162ppm

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



Consumer Confidence Report

Wholesaler: Anson County Water System NC#03-04-010

Here is the information for the 2022 CCR

If you have any questions call 704 848 4849

Annual Water Quality Report - Reporting Year 2022

**Regulated Substances
Anson County Water**

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	2.06	1.0- 3.47	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	2.69	1.17- 4.02	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.673	0.0- 1.29	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2022	60	NA	46.00	31.0- 46.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2022	80	NA	72.00	34.0- 72.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)	2022	TT	NA	1.74	1.3- 2.2	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	TT = 1 NTU	NA	.95	.02- .95	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	98	NA	No	Soil runoff

**Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community
Anson County Water**

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.007	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Lead (ppm)	2021	15	0	<0.0003	0/30	No	Erosion of natural deposit

**Secondary Substances
Anson County Water**

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NA	40.92	0 – 200	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NA	9.97	1 – 58	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	250	NA	18.8	18.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
pH (Units)	2022	6.5-8.5	NA	7.22	6.6 – 8.5	No	Naturally occurring

**Unregulated Substances
Anson County Water**

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2022	8.81	5.8-12	NA
Chloroform (ppb)	2022	41.5	28-60	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	16.5	16.5-16.5	NA

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ANSON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM HAS NOT MET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we [‘did not monitor 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 OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (26)	P01 / EP1	JANUARY 1, 2020	2 / 3Y	In the year of 2023

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

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

What is being done? [Describe corrective action.]

Samples were to be collected in back-to-back quarters. They were taken in back-to-back months in the same quarter. We have documented the error and samples will now be collected in the correct manner.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person <i>Amy Dawkins</i>	System Name ANSON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	System Address (Street) 567 Filtration Plant Rd
Phone Number 704-848-4849	System Number NC0304010	System Address (City/State/Zip) Lilesville NC 28091

Violation Awareness Date: February 22, 2023

April 2023

CCR

Date Notice Distributed: _____ Method of Distribution: _____

Public Notification Certification:

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

Owner/Operator: *Amy Dawkins*
(Signature)

Amy Dawkins
(Print Name)

3-1-23
(Date)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NO. OF SAMPLES / SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)	D01	October 1, 2022	4 / quarterly (month of November)	February 23, 2023

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

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

What is being done? [Describe corrective action.]

Samples were taken but one went out of hold time and was supposed to be resampled. The sample was not taken because of a miscommunication with the plant and the lab. In the future correspondence will be read more carefully to ensure compliance is met.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person <i>Amy Dawkins</i>	System Name ANSON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	System Address (Street) 567 Filtration Plant Rd
Phone Number 704-848-4849	System Number NC0304010	System Address (City/State/Zip) Lilesville NC 28091

Violation Awareness Date: January 5, 2023

Date Notice Distributed: April 2023 Method of Distribution: CCR

Public Notification Certification:

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

Owner/Operator: *Amy Dawkins* (Signature) Amy Dawkins (Print Name) 3-1-23 (Date)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
TURBIDITY (INDIVIDUAL FILTER EFFLUENT)	P01 / EP1	SEPTEMBER 2022	CONTINUOUS MONITORING	Continuous monitoring was returned on Oct 18 th

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

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

What is being done? [Describe corrective action.]

Our SCADA system was down from Sept 14th to Oct 18th. We did not have continuous monitoring of our individual filter Turbidities as required by the state. We did get readings every 4 hours during this event. The county is in the process of upgrading our SCADA system.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person <i>Amy Dawkins</i>	System Name ANSON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	System Address (Street) 567 Filtration Plant Rd
Phone Number 704-848-4849	System Number NC0304010	System Address (City/State/Zip) Lilesville NC 28091

Violation Awareness Date: **October 13, 2022**

Date Notice Distributed: April 2023 Method of Distribution: CCR

Public Notification Certification:

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

Owner/Operator: *Amy Dawkins* *Amy Dawkins* *3-1-23*
(Signature) (Print Name) (Date)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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ANSON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM HAS NOT MET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we [‘did not monitor 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 OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
TURBIDITY (INDIVIDUAL FILTER EFFLUENT)	P01 / EP1	OCTOBER 2022	CONTINUOUS MONITORING	Continuous monitoring was returned on Oct 18 th

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

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

What is being done? [Describe corrective action.]

Our SCADA system was down from Sept 14th to Oct 18th. We did not have continuous monitoring of our individual filter Turbidities as required by the state. We did get readings every 4 hours during this event. The county is in the process of upgrading our SCADA system.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person <i>Amy Dawkins</i>	System Name ANSON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	System Address (Street) 567 Filtration Plant Rd
Phone Number 704-848-4849	System Number NC0304010	System Address (City/State/Zip) Lilesville NC 28091

Violation Awareness Date: November 9, 2022

Date Notice Distributed: April 2023 Method of Distribution: CCR

Public Notification Certification:

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

Owner/Operator: *Amy Dawkins* (Signature) Amy Dawkins (Print Name) 3-1-23 (Date)

Contaminant Group List

(AS) Asbestos - includes testing for Total Asbestos.

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

(B) Bromate – includes testing for Bromate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Complete ALL the missing information on the “Notice to the Public.”** (Note: Under the section of the notice entitled “What is being done?” describe corrective actions you took, or are taking. You may choose the appropriate language below, or develop your own:

- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.
- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for [contaminant] exceeded the limit. [Describe corrective action; use information from public notice prepared for violating the limit.]
- We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

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

<p>Community systems must use one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand or direct delivery • Mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill 	<p>Non-community systems must use one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting in conspicuous locations • Hand delivery • Mail
<p>For community systems, this notice is appropriate for insertion in an annual notice or the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), as long as public notification timing and delivery requirements are met [CFR 141.204(d)].</p>	
<p>For non-community systems, if you post the notice, it must remain posted as long as the violation or situation persists; in no case should the notice be posted less than 7 days, even if the violation is resolved. [CFR 141.204(b)].</p>	
<p>(Note: Both community and non-community systems must use <i>another</i> method reasonably calculated to reach others IF they would not be reached by one of the required methods listed above [CFR 141.204(c)]. Such methods could include newspapers, email, or delivery to community organizations.</p>	

- **Both sides of this public notice/certification MUST be delivered to the persons served by the water system** in order for your customers to have access to the required **Contaminant Group List**.
- If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.
- Notify new billing customers or units prior to or at the time their service begins.
- Provide multi-lingual notifications if 30% of the residents served are non-English speaking.
- Should you decide not to use this notice and develop your own version instead, the mandatory language in **bold italics** may not be altered, and you **MUST** include the ten required elements listed in CFR 141.205. The certification located at the bottom of this sample notice **MUST** also be submitted.

3. **After issuing the “Notice to the Public” to your customers, sign and date the “Public Notification Certification” at the bottom of the notice. Within ten days after issuing the notice [CFR 141.31(d)], email the completed Public Notice/Certification form to PWSS.PN@ncdenr.gov or mail to the Public Water Supply Section, ATTN: Public Notification Rule Manager, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634 or use our new on-line ECERT application located on our website at: <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT> . Keep a copy for your files.**

(10/2018)



UNIONCOUNTY