



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017

Our Mission is CLEAR!

**System ID# 01-80-010
January 2018**

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities (SRU) is 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 water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by our 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. **For questions concerning the report or your water, please contact Alan Fowler, Chemist, Salisbury-Rowan Utilities – (704) 638-5372.**

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre la calidad de agua en su comunidad. Léelo o llame por teléfono al (704) 638-2168 para una traducción en Español, gratis.

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 microbiological 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 private home plumbing.** Salisbury-Rowan Utilities 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/lead/protect-your-family-exposures-lead#homeleadsafe>

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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

Salisbury – Rowan Utilities’ intakes are located on the Rowan – Davie - Davidson County line at the confluence of the South Yadkin River and the Yadkin River. The Yadkin Pee Dee River basin, which has a watershed classification of WS-IV, is the second largest river basin in NC, covering 7,213 square miles of which 50% is forested. Rain that falls on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Caldwell, Wilkes, and Surry Counties begins the flow to Salisbury and High Rock Lake. For more information on flow of the Yadkin River, the **USGS web site is www.usgs.org**.

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 Salisbury-Rowan 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:

| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating | SWAP Report Date |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| YADKIN RIVER | Moderate | September 2017 |

The complete Source Water Assessment Plan for the City of Salisbury can be viewed at:

<http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>

To view or download the report, click or enter the above-mentioned website. Enter “0180010” in blank for Public Water System Supply name, then click “Search For Reports” button. Next, click on Salisbury-Rowan ID# “01-80-010” to access the SWAP Report. To request a printed copy of the report, call (919) 707-9098 or email SWAP@ncdenr.gov . Please include the following information when making the request:

PWS System Name & Identification Number
Contact Name
Address
Phone Number

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 Consumer Confidence Report 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.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of even “higher” does not imply poor water quality. Susceptibility is an indication of a water supply’s potential to become contaminated by identified potential contaminant sources within the assessment area.

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. SRU offers educational programs for all ages about water concerns including: water and wastewater treatment, recycling, storm water education, and FOG (Fats, Oils and Grease). We also offer presentations about environmental education including medicine and mercury disposal. To schedule a group for an educational experience please contact **Jenny Waisner at 704-638-4476**.

You can help your community's drinking water source in several ways: (examples: properly disposing of chemicals; taking used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteering in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.)

How Your Water Treatment Plant Works

The Salisbury-Rowan Utilities' Water Treatment Plant uses a pretreatment process called *Actiflo*, which is a high-rate clarification unit. Salisbury treats an annual average of 9.7 million gallons of water per day (MGD). There is off stream storage of 28 MG if the Yadkin River should ever be unsuitable for drinking water. Micro-Sand, Polymer, and Poly-Aluminum Chloride are added to the raw water as it enters the pretreatment units to begin the coagulation process. After mixing, the solids are removed by the pretreatment process. The water is allowed to settle up to 4 hours and then it is filtered. After filtration, Sodium Hypochlorite, Fluoride and Phosphate are added and the pH is adjusted using liquid lime. Fluoride is added to promote stronger teeth, and Phosphate helps to prevent pipe corrosion in the distribution system. Solids that are removed from the raw water are de-watered and eventually reapplied to farmland in Rowan County.

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities' Water Treatment Division is required to test for over 150 contaminants to make sure that the water you drink is safe. 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. **The following regulated contaminants were detected in our *finished* water as analyzed between January 1 and December 31, 2017 unless otherwise noted.** *Finished* water is the water that leaves our treatment plant and is distributed throughout the system to your tap. 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.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|--|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence/absence) | N | 0 | 0 | 5% of monthly samples are positive | Naturally present in the environment |
| E-Coli (presence/absence) | N | 0 | 0 | If either an original routine samples and/or its repeat samples are E-coli positive, a Tier 1 Violation exists. | Human and animal fecal waste |

Turbidity*

| Contaminant (units) | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if: | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|---|--|------------|------|--|---------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU)-Highest single turbidity measurement | N | 0.13 NTU | N/A | Turbidity > 1 NTU | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity (NTU)-Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits | N | 100 % | N/A | Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are <0.3 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 or equal to 0.3 NTU's

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities 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 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 | PO1/EP1 | MARCH 1, 2017 | CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF INDIVIDUAL FILTERS FOR TURBIDITY | Turbidimeter was offline March 10-march 13, 2017 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

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

What is being done? During the time period of March 10-March 13, 2017, Filter #5 Turbidimeter Controller was not working. Grab samples were not taken every 4 hours. The filter was back-washed twice during this time period. The Combined Filter Turbidity during this time remained below 0.1 NTU. A new controller was installed on March 13, 2017 with the initial turbidity reading of 0.029 NTU.

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 Keith Bowersox | System Name City of Salisbury | System Address (Street) 1 Water Street |
| Phone Number 704-638-4480 | System Number NC 0180010 | System Address (City/State/Zip) Salisbury NC 28144 |

Violation Awareness Date: May 18, 2017

Date Notice Distributed: 2/23/2018 **Method of Distribution:** Electronic Delivery/Hard Copies Available Upon Request

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: Keith Bowersox Keith Bowersox 2/9/2018
(Signature) (Print Name) (Date)

Contaminant Group List

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) | 6/2017 | 0.156 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 6/2017 | ND | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Total Organic Carbon

| 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#2) |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-Treated | N | 37.8 % | 26 % - 51 % | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment | Step #1 |

Step 1 TOC Removal Requirements

| Source Water TOC (mg/L) | Source Water Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO ₃ (in percentages) | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|------|
| | 0-60 | >60-120 | >120 |
| >2.0-4.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| >4.0-8.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 |
| >8.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 |

Disinfection Residuals Summary

| | Year Sampled | MRDL, Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest RAA) | Range Low High | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2017 | N | 1.55 | 1.03 2.53 | 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) | | | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2017 | N | 79.8 | 44.3 - 124.0 | | | |
| B02 | 2017 | N | 41.8 | 23.8 - 70.2 | | | |
| B03 | 2017 | N | 49.9 | 27.9 – 84.8 | | | |
| B04 | 2017 | N | 60.8 | 35.0 – 96.8 | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2017 | N | 30.9 | 22.4 – 41.5 | | | |
| B02 | 2017 | N | 36.1 | 30.8 – 41.6 | | | |
| B03 | 2017 | N | 40.3 | 33.3 – 48.3 | | | |
| B04 | 2017 | N | 43.3 | 39.6 – 46.2 | | | |

For TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalometanes 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.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | Daily | N | 0.59 | 0.41 | 1.00 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

Asbestos Contaminant

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|------|------|-----|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 6/4/2012 | N | 0.20 | N/A | | 7 | 7 | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Nitrate | 2/1/2017 | N | 1.13 | N/A | | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | SMCL |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Alkalinity (ppm) | Daily | 28.1 | N/A |
| Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Daily | 10.4 | N/A |
| Conductivity (micromhos/cm) | Weekly | 118.9 | N/A |
| Hardness (ppm) | Daily | 29.5 | N/A |
| Iron (ppm) | Daily | 0.01 | 0.3 mg/L |
| Manganese (ppm) | Daily | 0.004 | 0.05 mg/L |
| Orthophosphate (ppm) | Daily | 0.96 | N/A |
| Sodium (ppm) | Annually | 16.4 | N/A |
| pH (standard units) | Daily | 7.0 | 6.5-8.5 |

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities, in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, is monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The 2017 results are as follows:

| Parameter (units) | Sample Date | Result | Reporting Limit | Sampling Location |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Giardia</i> (cysts/L) | February-July; September | <1 | 1.0 | Yadkin River Pump Station |

Giardia lamblia is a single-celled protozoan parasite that lives in the intestine of infected humans or animals. It is found on surfaces or in soil, food, or water that has been contaminated with the feces from infected humans or animals. *Giardia lamblia* can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

| Parameter (units) | Sample Date | Result | Reporting Limit | Sampling Location |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Cryptosporidium</i> (cysts/L) | March | <1 | 1.0 | Yadkin River Pump Station |

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. Ingestions of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of the 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.

Update on SRU Projects

SRU completed the replacement of all water meters in 2017, which will allow for the implementation of AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure). With AMI, customers will have the ability to monitor water usage via an internet website or smartphone app; this feature will be rolled out to all customers in the 2nd quarter in 2018. SRU will be able to provide enhanced customer service through the use of additional data that is updated daily.

Upgrades and replacement projects are continuing via SRU's 10-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which prioritizes and forecasts future capital needs. Complementing the CIP are the Asset Inventory & Assessment (AIA) grants, for both water and sanitary sewer, which are being utilized to implement an asset management system.

SRU continues to safeguard and protect your water supply and has been actively involved in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of the Yadkin (Hydropower) Project; FERC approved the sale and transfer by Alcoa Power of 100% of its ownership interests in the Project and related jurisdictional assets to Cube Hydro Carolinas, LLC

SRU also protects its customers and their water supply during periods of drought by conducting regular monitoring of the water supply to track the flow and volume of the Yadkin River and by encouraging wise use of water. A copy of the water shortage response plan can be found on our webpage at <http://www.salisburync.gov/utilities/>.

Contract Operated Systems

The Town of East Spencer (ID# 01-80-060) purchases water from Salisbury-Rowan Utilities. SRU operates and monitors this system as well. Contaminants that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2017 are listed below:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|--|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence/absence) | N | 0 | 0 | 1 positive sample/month | Naturally present in the environment |
| E-Coli (presence/absence) | N | 0 | 0 | If either an original routine samples and/or its repeat samples are E-coli positive, a Tier 1 Violation exists. | Human and animal fecal waste |

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 | 2017 | N | 71.1 | 39.9 – 121.8 | | | |
| B02 | 2017 | N | 73.4 | 44.1 – 117.4 | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2017 | N | 36.1 | 20.1 – 46.8 | | | |
| B02 | 2017 | N | 33.0 | 26.2 – 44.2 | | | |

For TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalometanes 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.

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) | 6/2016 | 0.110 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 6/2016 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

The Town of China Grove (ID# 01-80-040) purchases water from Salisbury-Rowan Utilities. SRU operates and monitors this system as well. Contaminants that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2017 are listed below:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|--|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence/absence) | N | 0 | 0 | 1 positive sample/month | Naturally present in the environment |
| E-Coli (presence/absence) | N | 0 | 0 | If either an original routine samples and/or its repeat samples are E-coli positive, a Tier 1 Violation exists. | Human and animal fecal waste |

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 | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|------|-----|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2017 | N | 60.8 | 48.9 | 79.3 | | | |
| B02 | 2017 | Y | 82.5 | 50.4 | 125.9 | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B01 | 2017 | N | 32.1 | 21.3 | 38.4 | | | |
| B02 | 2017 | N | 36.8 | 23.5 | 51.2 | | | |

For TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalometanes 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.

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) | 6/2016 | ND | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 6/2016 | 10 | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Asbestos Contaminant

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Sources of Contamination |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|---|
| Asbestos (MFL) | 4/4/2012 | N | 0.19 | N/A | 7 | 7 | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

Key to Unit Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Mg/L or ppm | Milligram per liter or parts per million. One part per million or milligram per liter is like a single penny in \$10,000. |
| Ug/l or ppb | Micrograms per liter or parts per billion. One part per billion or microgram per liter is like a single penny in \$10,000,000. |
| 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. |
| AL | Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| TT | Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. |
| N/A | Non-Applicable. Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule |
| ND | Non Detectable. Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used. |
| MRT | Maximum Residence Time. Location in the distribution system where water age is the greatest. |
| MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level. 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. |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |

| | |
|-------|--|
| LRAA | Locational Running Annual Average. The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule. |
| MFL | Million Fibers per Liter. Million Fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers. |
| PCi/l | PicoCuries/Liter. Picouries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. |
| SMCL | Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. The SMCL has no known health effects, primarily aesthetics. |

Extra Note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities (SRU) Contacts

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| SRU Administration | 1 Water Street | (704) 638-5205 |
| Water Plant Supervisor | Keith Bowersox | (704) 638-4480 |
| Water Quality Concerns | Water Lab | (704) 638-5372 |
| Water Bills & Service Reconnection | Customer Service | (704) 638-5300 |
| Line Leaks | Systems Maintenance | (704) 638-5390 |
| Emergencies (after hours) | | (704) 638-5339 |
| New Service Connections | Development Services | (704) 638-5208 |
| Facility Tours, Civic Club & | Jenny Waisner | (704) 638-4476 |

Class Room Presentations

City of Salisbury website at www.salisburync.gov

1. Concernimientos sobre la calidad de su agua?

Si usted nota un cambio en el sabor, olor o color de su agua, llame al (704) 638-5372 de 8:30am - 5:00 pm

2. Cuenta/factura de agua o conexion de servicio?

Si tiene una pregunta sobre su cuenta/factura de agua o si su agua ha sido desconectada llame al (704) 638-5208

3. Nuevo servicio / Conexion

Si acaba de trasladarse a una nueva casa y necesita servicio de agua llame al (704) 638-5208

4. Emergencias y escape de agua, despues de las 5 pm

Si ve que hay agua que esta saliendo del piso, o poca presion de agua

En su casa u otros problemas que no pueden esperar hasta las horas regulares que son de 8:30 am – 5: 00 pm , llame al (704) 638-5339