



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2021

Our Mission is CLEAR!

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Information

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 SRU's source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want our customers to understand the efforts that are made 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Alan Fowler, Laboratory Supervisor for SRU at (704) 216-2737. Additional contacts for other water-related questions or concerns are on page 4 of this report.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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

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

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

SRUs' 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 <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/02116500>.

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 Salisbury-Rowan Water System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Yadkin River	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Salisbury-Rowan Water System may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0180010_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf

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

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

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. SRU offers educational programs for all ages about water concerns including: water and wastewater treatment and FOG (Fats, Oils and Grease).

You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Use EPA’s Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network’s How to Start a Watershed Team.

How Your Water Treatment Plant Works

The SRU 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 and then the pretreatment process water is sent to the filters to remove all remaining solids. After filtration, Sodium hypochlorite, Fluoride and Zinc-orthophosphate are added and the pH is adjusted using liquid lime. Fluoride is added to promote stronger teeth, and zinc-orthophosphate helps to prevent pipe corrosion in the distribution system. Solids that are removed from the raw water are de-watered using a centrifuge and transported to the Rowan County landfill to be used as a beneficial soil cover.

Updates on SRU Projects

SRU utilizes Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), giving customers the ability to monitor water usage via a free web-based customer service tool called Eye on Water. For more information on how to sign up, visit salisburync.gov/EyeOnWater or call (704) 638-5300.

Major facility upgrades, as well as rehabilitation and replacement projects are continuing via SRU's 10-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which prioritizes and forecasts future capital needs. Construction is underway for major improvement projects at both the Water Treatment Plant and Grants Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility. These projects are anticipated to complete construction in calendar year 2022. Complementing the CIP is an asset management program for our water and wastewater treatment facilities that assists in scheduling preventive maintenance, as well as identifying necessary upgrades and replacements. In the future, this asset management approach will be expanded to include water and wastewater distribution and collection assets.

SRU continues to safeguard and protect your water supply and has been actively involved in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of the Yadkin Hydroelectric Project. Cube Hydro Carolinas (CUBE) is required by FERC to provide safe road access and address sedimentation and flooding that occurs at SRU's river pump station facilities due to its Project. CUBE is currently in consultation with SRU to develop and implement a Plan to address these issues.

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 <https://salisburync.gov/Government/Salisbury-Rowan-Utilities/Water-Quality>

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities Contacts

SRU Administration

Facility Tours, Civic Clubs, Classroom Presentations

1 Water Street (704) 638-5205

Water Plant Supervisor

Jeff Parker (704) 638-4480

Water Quality Concerns

Eric Anne' (704) 638-5372

Water Bills & Service Reconnection

Customer Service (704) 638-5300

Line Leaks

Systems Maintenance (704) 638-5390

Emergencies (after-hours)

Systems Maintenance (704) 638-5339

New Service Connections

Development Services (704) 638-5208

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

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

Nuevo servicio / Conexion

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

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

City of Salisbury website at www.salisburync.gov

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

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.

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

City of Salisbury Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NC 01-80-010

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, 2021.** 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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

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	0.08 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	

* 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)	Daily	N	0.68	0.1 - 1.23	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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)	08/2020	0.118	1	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	08/2020	ND	2	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (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	1.25	1.00 – 1.29	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	Step 1

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low - High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	1.18	0.2 - 1.97	4.0	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)	2021	N	69	13 – 89*	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location: B01		N	69	29 – 89*			
Location: B02		N	41	15 - 58			
Location: B03		N	40	13 - 53			
Location: B04		N	57	20 - 60			
HAA5 (ppb)	2021	N	35	15 - 40	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location: B01		N	34	25 - 40			
Location: B02		N	35	16 - 32			
Location: B03		N	33	15 - 30			
Location: B04		N	30	19 - 35			

*An individual sample exceeded 80 ppb, however, the locational running annual average was below the MCL.

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.

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 and Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	SMCL
Alkalinity (ppm)	Daily	27	N/A
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	Daily	6.7	N/A
Hardness (ppm)	Daily	30	N/A
Iron (ppm)	Daily	0.009	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	Daily	0.005	0.05
Orthophosphate (ppm)	Daily	1.2	N/A
pH (standard units)	Daily	7.3	6.5 - 8.5
Sodium (ppm)	2/3/2021	12.4	N/A

Town of East Spencer Drinking Water Quality Report

NC 01-80-060

The Town of East Spencer purchases water from Salisbury-Rowan Utilities. SRU operates and monitors this system as well.

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, 2021.** 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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

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) (90th percentile)	07/2019	0.064	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	07/2019	ND	0	0	AL=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
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	1.04	0.34 - 1.45	4.0	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)	2021	N	67	19 - 71	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location: B01		N	55	19 - 71			
Location: B02		N	67	19 - 67			
HAA5 (ppb)	2021	N	39	16 - 35	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location: B01		N	39	16 - 33			
Location: B02		N	38	19 - 35			

Town of China Grove Drinking Water Quality Report

NC 01-80-040

The Town of China Grove purchases water from Salisbury-Rowan Utilities. SRU operates and monitors this system as well.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

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Tables of Detected Contaminants

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) (90th percentile)	07/2019	ND	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	07/2019	4	1	0	AL=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
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	0.77	0.2 - 1.43	4.0	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)	2021	N	80	30 - 73	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location: B01		N	71	30 - 56			
Location: B02		N	80	33 - 73			
HAA5 (ppb)	2021	N	39	23 - 42	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location: B01		N	39	30 - 42			
Location: B02		N	35	23 - 40			

The LRAA is calculated by averaging the most recent four quarters of data, therefore data from 2020 is used in the calculation. The range of values only includes data from 2021, so the LRAA may be higher than the range.

Northeast Rowan County Drinking Water Quality Report

NC 20-80-082

Northeast Rowan County purchases water from Salisbury-Rowan Utilities. SRU operates and monitors this system and Rowan County owns the system.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During a compliance period that ended in 2021, Rowan County received a *Treatment Technique (TT)* violation that covered the time period of *July 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021*. We are conducting regular flushing of finished water through the water system and continuing to implement State-designated corrosion control treatment adjustments at the Salisbury water treatment plant, and a chemical booster station is being constructed to allow additional corrosion control treatment adjustments within the water system to resolve the violation.

Treatment Technique Violations

TT Violation	Failure to Operate State-Designated Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT)
Explanation	<p>We routinely sample water at consumers' taps for lead and copper. Past tests showed lead levels in the water above the "action levels", so we were required to monitor water quality parameters and implement State-designated corrosion control treatment, including: (1) adjusting pH of finished water at the water treatment plant to achieve pH levels within a designated range of 7.2 to 7.8 in the NEWS; and (2) changing the corrosion inhibitor used at the water treatment plant from a blended phosphate product to zinc orthophosphate, and dosing the zinc orthophosphate at the water treatment plant to maintain a minimum concentration of 1.0 mg/L as PO₄ in the NEWS. Based on data collected between July 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021, the corrosion control treatment implemented at the water treatment plant failed to consistently maintain the designated pH range of 7.2 to 7.8 and the designated orthophosphate concentration of at least 1.0 mg/L in the NEWS.</p> <p>The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality issued an administrative order which requires us to consistently achieve the target levels for the corrosion control specifications in the NEWS, to provide a notice of the violation to all NEWS customers, and to continue sampling and testing water in the NEWS.</p>
Length of Violation	July 1, 2021 – February 28, 2022
Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A chemical booster station at the point where water enters the NEWS is under construction, which will allow for adjustment of the pH and/or zinc orthophosphate concentration in water at the point-of-entry to achieve the corrosion control target levels. 2. SRU is continuing to implement the corrosion control treatment adjustments at the Salisbury water treatment plant; and 3. SRU, in cooperation with Rowan County, optimized ongoing regular flushing of finished water through the NEWS, which increases the effectiveness of corrosion control changes made at the water treatment plant.
Health Effects Language	<p>Lead: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.</p> <p>Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.</p>

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, 2021.**

Tables of Detected Contaminants

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) (90th percentile)	10/2021	0.088	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	10/2021	34	3	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

To minimize corrosion and leaching of lead and copper into drinking water, SRU provides corrosion control treatment. On April 7, 2021, the North Carolina Department of Environmental (“NCDEQ”) approved a revised recommendation for corrosion control treatment for the NEWS, including: (1) adjusting pH of finished water at the water treatment plant to achieve pH levels at the NEWS point of entry within a designated range of 7.2 to 7.8; and (2) changing the corrosion inhibitor used at the water treatment plant from a blended phosphate product to zinc orthophosphate, and dosing the zinc orthophosphate at the water treatment plant to maintain a minimum concentration of 1.0 mg/L as PO₄ at the NEWS point of entry. This corrosion control treatment is designed to provide a coating on the interior of both public and private drinking water lines and hinder corrosion of lead and copper into drinking water. SRU also utilizes an extensive flushing program to provide high quality drinking water to the meter and achieve the corrosion control specifications at the NEWS point of entry. Finally, Rowan County is constructing a chemical booster station at the NEWS point of entry, which is expected to be operational by late April 2022, and which SRU may utilize to adjust pH and/or zinc orthophosphate levels in the drinking water as needed to consistently achieve the NCDEQ-approved corrosion control specifications. SRU will continue to sample for lead and copper in the NEWS every six months to ensure that the water provided meets this high quality level.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low - High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	1.03	0.39 - 1.61	4.0	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) Location B01	2021	N	66	23 - 91	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) Location B01	2021	N	45	22 - 55	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*An individual sample exceeded 80 ppb, however, the locational running annual average was below the MCL.

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.