



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020

Our Mission is CLEAR!

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Salisbury-Rowan Utilities (SRU) is pleased to present to you the 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about Salisbury's source water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by our 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 to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to provide you with this information. **For questions concerning the report or your water, please contact Alan Fowler, Laboratory Supervisor for SRU: (704) 216-2737.**

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.** SRU 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.

City of Salisbury Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Reporting Year 2020
(NC 01-80-010)

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 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 SRU 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 2020

**The complete Source Water Assessment Plan for the City of Salisbury can be viewed at:
https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0180010_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf**

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 and FOG (Fats, Oils and Grease).

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 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 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.

SRU's Water Resources and Laboratories Division are required to test for over 150 contaminants to make sure that the water our customers drink is safe. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were 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, 2020 unless otherwise noted.** *Finished* water is the water that leaves the treatment plant and is distributed throughout the system to the tap. The EPA and the State allow monitoring 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	1	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	0.09 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

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)	8/2020	0.118	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/2020	<0.003	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Out of the 30 homes selected for this test, the 90th Percentile result for Lead was < 0.003 ppb (below the Action Level)

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	48 %	29% - 65%	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)	2020	N	1.62	0.90 1.93	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	2020	N	67.6	31.6 – 125.0			
B02	2020	N	41.3	19.5 – 85.1			
B03	2020	N	41.2	18.9 – 83.6			
B04	2020	N	57.4	25.8 – 126.1			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2020	N	32.3	28.7 – 34.4			
B02	2020	N	36.8	25.9 – 62.3			
B03	2020	N	35.6	25.7 – 60.8			
B04	2020	N	30.7	25.8 – 36.7			

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	Daily	N	0.70	0.61 0.77	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date(s)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2/5/20, 6/3/20, 7/22/20, 10/28/20	N	0.115	< 0.01 0.46	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	SMCL
Alkalinity (ppm)	Daily	23.7	N/A
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	Daily	8.0	N/A
Conductivity (micromhos/cm)	Weekly	111.0	N/A
Hardness (ppm)	Daily	26.8	N/A
Iron (ppm)	Daily	0.005	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	Daily	0.005	0.05 mg/L
Orthophosphate (ppm)	Daily	1.04	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	Annually	10.0	N/A
pH (standard units)	Daily	7.25	6.5-8.5

SRU, in compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR 4), monitored for: Bromide, Total Organic Carbon (TOC), and Haloacetic Acids (HAA's). The following table shows the 2020 Results for Raw, Finished, and Distribution System Water Sampling:

Location	Units	Sample Date			
		2/18/2020	5/13/2020	8/11/2020	11/24/2020
Raw Water					
Bromide	(ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND
TOC	(ug/L)	3000	1900	3700	2100
Finished Water					
Manganese	(ug/L)	0.71	ND	0.45	0.78
Dist. System					
Location Code: B01					
HAA5	(ug/L)	29.02	29.1	28.1	31.3
HAA6 Br	(ug/L)	7.99	5.77	3.3	5.3
HAA9	(ug/L)	37.01	34.8	31.4	35.9
Location Code: B02					
HAA5	(ug/L)	28.83	21.4	56.8	24
HAA6 Br	(ug/L)	5.24	6.1	5.9	4.8
HAA9	(ug/L)	33.61	27.2	62.7	28.5
Location Code: B03					
HAA5	(ug/L)	26.03	22.9	39.5	25.9
HAA6 Br	(ug/L)	4.25	5.8	4.2	4.7
HAA9	(ug/L)	30.28	28.7	43.7	30.2

Location	Units	Sample Date			
Location Code: B04		2/18/2020	5/13/2020	8/11/2020	11/24/2020
HAA5	(ug/L)	25.29	21.6	60.1	25.7
HAA6 Br	(ug/L)	4.52	6	6.3	5
HAA9	(ug/L)	29.4	27.3	66.4	30.4

Update 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 <http://www.salisburync.gov/utilities>.

Contract Operated Systems:
Town of East Spencer (NC 01-80-060)

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, 2020 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	1	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	2020	N	52.5	21.8 – 109.5			
B02	2020	N	69.8	31.6 – 155.8			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2020	N	41.3	31.0 – 74.8			
B02	2020	N	39.6	29.7 – 64.6			

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.

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)	7/2019	0.064	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	7/2019	< 3.0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Out of the 10 homes selected for this test the 90th Percentile result for Lead was < 3.0 ppb (below the Action Level)

Contract Operated Systems:
Town of China Grove (NC 01-80-040)

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, 2020 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	2020	N	69.2	29.8 – 149.2			
B02	2020	N	77.3	31.8 – 148.9			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2020	N	36.6	29.3 – 43.5			
B02	2020	N	33.2	31.7 – 35.2			

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.

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)	7/2019	< 0.05	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	7/2019	4.0	1	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Out of the 20 homes selected for this test, the 90th percentile result for Lead was 4.0 ppb (below the Action Level)

Contract Operated Systems:
North East Rowan County (NC 20-80-082)

The Northeast Rowan County Water System (ID# 20-80-082) purchases water from Salisbury-Rowan Utilities. SRU operates and monitors this system as well. Contaminants that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2020 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	2020	N	66.7	30.3 – 124.3			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2020	N	41.7	27.1 – 62.9			

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.

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)	8/2020	0.148	1	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/2020	136.0	3	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Out of the 10 homes selected for this test, the 90th Percentile result for Lead was 136.0 ppb (above the Action Level)

To minimize the leaching the lead in drinking water, SRU provides corrosion control treatment. This blend of Phosphate that is dosed is designed to provide a coating on the interior of both public and private drinking water lines, hindering lead or other contaminants from leaching into your drinking water. Being a newly-constructed public water system, this coating and leach protection will only increase over time within private service lines and plumbing lines. Additionally, SRU utilizes an extensive flushing program which provides the NE Rowan County System with the highest quality of drinking water to the meter. In addition, Rowan County is also evaluating several additional treatment options to further reduce lead levels in private service lines and household plumbing. SRU will

continue to sample for Lead in your water over the next 18 continuous months to make sure the water we provide meets this high quality level.

The City of Salisbury (01-80-010) purchased water from the City of Statesville (01-490-10) in November of 2020. The detectable parameters found in their finished water from January 1 through December 31, 2020 are shown below:

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

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

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	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 fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required.

Turbidity*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.09 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		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2/2020	N	0.50	NA		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2/2020	N	ND	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2/2020	N	0.10	N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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)	6/26/2020	0.08	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	6/26/2020	N/D	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (ppm)	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	1.90	1.00 – 2.85	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ACC 2

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	N	1.83	1.75	to 1.91	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		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)						N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2020	N	45	25	80			
B02	2020	N	39	32	45			
B03	2020	N	39	26	47			
B04	2020	N	32	18	42			
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2020	N	23	9	30			
B02	2020	N	25	21	26			
B03	2020	N	27	20	38			
B04	2020	N	21	17	22			

For TTHM: *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

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

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

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Sodium (ppm)	1/2/2020	8.27	NA		N/A
pH	1/2/2020	7.38	NA		6.5 to 8.5

Cryptosporidium

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and **we have not detected** any *Cryptosporidium* in our water supply.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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. Picocuries 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:

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

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

