

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF KANNAPOLIS

NC ID # 01-80-065

(Reporting Year 2017)

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. **We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Alex Anderson at (704) 920-4252. Kannapolis City Council welcomes public comments at their meetings held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 6 p.m. at the Kannapolis City Hall, 401 Laureate Way. For more information, contact the City Clerk at (704) 920-4300.**

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. The City of Kannapolis is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your 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

Kannapolis is located in the 10.6 square miles Irish Buffalo Creek Watershed, which is part of the Rocky River sub-basin of the major Yadkin River Basin. The City of Kannapolis' drinking water comes primarily from Kannapolis Lake, a 289-acre reservoir that stretches from Pump Station Road to Cannon Farm Road. The lake has a 1.35 billion gallon holding capacity. We have two supplemental raw water sources, Lake Don T. Howell in Cabarrus County and Second Creek in Rowan County that can supply Kannapolis Lake when necessary. Water is also obtained through system interconnections from the City of Concord and the City of Salisbury. The average daily demand for water in Kannapolis is 4-million gallons per day. To learn more about our watershed, go to the U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed web site at www.epa.gov/surf.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

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

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for The City of Kannapolis 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
Kannapolis Lake	Moderate	July 12, 2017
Second Creek/Back Creek	Moderate	July 12, 2017
Lake Don T. Howell	Moderate	September 1, 2017
Lake Fisher	Moderate	September 1, 2017
Lake Concord	Moderate	September 1, 2017
Yadkin River	Moderate	September 5, 2017
Tuckertown Reservoir	Moderate	September 1, 2017
Narrows Reservoir/Badin Lake	Moderate	September 1, 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for The City of Kannapolis may be viewed on the web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. 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.

The City of Kannapolis and the adjacent communities have adopted a regional approach in utilizing water resources. Kannapolis has interconnections with Concord, Salisbury, and Landis. Kannapolis purchased approximately 0.3 million gallons per day from Concord for usage in the Shiloh Church Road (NC ID #20-13-022) section of the City

of Kannapolis. Kannapolis has not purchased water from the City of Salisbury for the year (NC ID #01-80-010). Kannapolis and Concord (NC ID #01-13-010) are interconnected in several adjacent community areas to supply water to each other when necessary. The City of Kannapolis supplied approximately 0.25 million gallons per day to the Town of Landis. Distribution system water receiving data is included in sampling results below. Please refer to the following web sites for additional water quality information: www.concordnc.gov/water quality report; <http://www.albemarlenc.gov/departments/public-utilities> quality report. This report also includes Christ the King High School (NC ID # 20-13-029)

To continue meeting future demands for high quality drinking water, an interbasin transfer has been obtained from the State of North Carolina that will allow the City of Kannapolis to obtain raw or finished water, or a combination from the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers.

In partnership with Concord and Albemarle, Kannapolis is now connected to the Albemarle water system through the Concord system. A 30-inch water line runs nearly 16 miles connecting Albemarle to Kannapolis through Concord. Over the past decade Albemarle has been impacted by the loss of numerous industrial customers to their water system. As a result, Albemarle now has excess treated water capacity and desires new customers to make up for industrial usage losses. This is a primary example of the regional approach in utilizing water resources. Since April 2016, we have purchased 0.8 million gallons per day of Yadkin IBT water.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways. Some examples include disposing of chemicals properly; taking used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteering in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc. Please remember that what goes down a storm drain ends up in our lakes, rivers, and creeks.

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 table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2017.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

Individual Filter Turbidity Monitoring and Reporting Violation. Due to equipment failure, one of our individual filter turbidity meters failed to record data for approximately two days. The turbidity was monitored by operators and never went out of compliance. Equipment that should record the data did not function properly and was replaced. We are currently requesting funding to replace all of our aging turbidity meters, programmable logic controllers and other filter control apparatus in order to prevent this from occurring again.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

This program is EPA's screening survey and assessment monitoring of 30 unregulated contaminants using specialized analytical method technologies not as commonly used by drinking water laboratories. This program is for data gathering and future assessment options.

Analysis was performed on 08/28/2014 detections for the following:

Chromium (total)	ND (micrograms per liter) or 1ppb (parts per billion)
Vanadium	0.49 µg/L
Chromium-6	0.083 µg/L
Strontium	232 µg/L
1,4-dioxane	3.1 µg/L
Chlorate	413 µg/L

If you have questions about this assessment monitoring please call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

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 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.

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 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.

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

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	2%	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

0 Out of 50 Samples

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)	2017				N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B01		N	67	50-67			
B02		N	49	44-49			
B03		N	51	46-51			
B04		N	43	37-49			
HAA5 (ppb)	2017				N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B01		N	42	37-42			
B02		N	42	38-42			
B03		N	47	42-47			
B04		N	45	40-45			

Disinfection Byproduct Combination	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2017	N	67	14.4-110.7	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2017	N	47	26.5-54.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

Chlorine

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Average	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	0.92 mg/L	0.20 – 1.59	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.098	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) – Lowest to Highest	N	0.035 – 0.098	Turbidity > 1 NTU	
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100%	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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	N	1.20	1.03 – 1.39	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	STEP 1

STEP 1 - Required % TOC Removals			
Source Water TOC (mg/L)	Source Water Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO ₃)		
	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

Alternative Compliance Criteria (ACC)	
ACC 1	Source Water TOC < 2.0 mg/L
ACC 2	Treated Water TOC < 2.0 mg/L
ACC 3	Source Water SUVA ≤ 2.0 L/mg-m
ACC 4	Finished Water SUVA ≤ 2.0 L/mg-m
ACC 5	Treated Water Alkalinity < 60 mg/L (for softening systems only)
ACC 6	TTHM & HAA5 RAAs ≤ 1/2 MCL & uses only chlorine
ACC 7	Source TOC RAA < 4.0 mg/L and Source Alkalinity RAA > 60 mg/L and TTHM & HAA5 RAAs ≤ 1/2 MCL

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	N	05-03-17	0.16	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	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	July 2015	0.22	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	July 2015	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*31 samples collected for the City of Kannapolis in 2015. There were no samples required for 2017.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) – Including Pesticides & Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	MCL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2/8/17	ND	3.0	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	5/3/17	.440	3.0	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	7/12/17	.230	3.0	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	10/4/17	.200	3.0	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine Range	2017	ND - .440	3.0	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Miscellaneous Contaminants

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 Characteristic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	5-3-17	ND	N/A	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	5-3-17	ND	N/A	0.05 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	5-3-17	20.54	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	5-3-17	26.6	N/A	250 mg/L
pH	continuous	6.9	6.5 – 7.4	6.5 to 8.5

City of Kannapolis - Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) data:

To comply with the LT2 rule, the City of Kannapolis began collecting samples from its raw water sources in October, 2016, for analysis of cryptosporidium and E. coli. This sampling will continue for 24 months. Samples were collected once a month from each raw water source. 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. 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, immune-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-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. 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. Here are the results that were obtained in 2017:

Cryptosporidium: Cryptosporidium was detected in only one raw water sample out of 36 raw water samples; the one detection was found at Second Creek, at a level of 0.093 oocysts/L.

Giardia: Giardia was detected in 12 out of 36 raw water samples (results shown are reported as cysts/L):

<u>Raw water source</u>	<u>Average result</u>	<u>Range of results</u>
Kannapolis Lake	ND	ND
Coddle Creek	0.115	ND – 0.90
Second Creek	0.295	ND – 1.511

E. coli: The following averages and ranges were obtained from analyses of the following City of Kannapolis raw water sources (results shown are reported as E coli. per 100 mL of sample):

<u>Raw water source</u>	<u>Average result</u>	<u>Range of results</u>
Kannapolis Lake	3.66	ND – 15
Coddle Creek	1100.08	2 – 9590
Second Creek	8463	240-43520

Other Water Sources and Their Characteristics

Shiloh Church Road (NC ID # 20-13-022)

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	1 positive sample / month* Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

0 Out of 2 Samples

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Highest)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	80	34.4-135.1	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	41	19.9-65.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

Chlorine

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Average	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	0.80	0.26 – 1.25	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	Violation	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead, ug/l	0	15 ug/l	NO	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper, mg/l	1.3	1.3	NO	ND	

11 Samples were collected in 2017. 0 samples were above the action level.

Christ the King High School (NC ID – 20-13-029)

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	1 positive sample / month* Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

0 out 1 Samples
Chlorine

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Average	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	0.82	0.26 – 1.21	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	Violation	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead, ug/l	0	15 ug/l	NO	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper, mg/l	1.3	1.3	NO	0.091	

5 samples were collected in 2017. 0 samples were above the action level.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Highest)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	78	33.2-140.2	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	42	35.5-45	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

City of Albemarle (NC ID 01-84-010)

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	1 positive sample / month* Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Naturally present in the environment

Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
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Turbidity

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Albemarle Water	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.34	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	99 %	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Albemarle Water	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	N	9-13-17	0.64	.12-.64	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	Albemarle Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	9-13-17	N	ND	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Albemarle Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	11/27/12	N	ND	N/A	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) – Including Pesticides & Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Albemarle Water	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2-27-17	ND	ND	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Albemarle Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	6/17	.096	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	6/17	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	N	1.45	1.28-1.58	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ACC #2

Chlorine

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Highest RAA	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	1.76	0.24-1.76	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Albemarle Water Highest RAA	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	48	14-83	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	40	21-57	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

Miscellaneous Contaminants

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 Characteristic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Albemarle Water	Range Low/High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	9/13/17	ND	N/A	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	9/13/17	ND	N/A	0.05 mg/L

Nickel (ppm)	9/13/17	ND	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	9/13/17	20.3	18.07-22.54	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	9/13/17	23.5	18-29	250 mg/L
pH	9/13/17	6.7	6.6-6.9	6.5 to 8.5

Cryptosporidium/Giardia lamblia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium/Giardia lamblia, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to disinfect their water, and filter their water, or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that the following contaminants are controlled at the following levels: Giardia lamblia: 99.9 % removal/inactivation. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source 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/Giardia lamblia may cause cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. A Giardia cyst is the developmental form of the Giardia. It is characterized by a thick environmentally resistant cell wall, and it is what we look for when we test our water for Giardia. So a cyst is a Giardia organism. When Giardia lives in your body they are active flagellates that cause illness. But when they are in water or other environments they do not like very much, they form cysts and hibernate until a host internalizes them again. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	TT (cysts/L)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium Giardia lamblia	Zero	TT	Gastrointestinal illness (such as diarrhea, vomiting, and cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste

2017 Samples	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Crypto	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Giardia	.178	.100	ND	.089	.089	.089	ND	ND	ND	.178	ND	ND

Violations that Your Water System Received in 2017

On December 6, 2017, the City received a Notice of Violation for Lead and Copper sampling. The City collected and analyzed the required samples but a significant number of the samples were collected outside of the specified collection period (June – September). While the results of the analysis did not indicate issues with Lead and Copper, the results are invalid since the samples were collected outside of the time period specified in the rules.

In response the City issued a Public Notice of the violation. The City is also required to repeat the sampling event at all locations scheduled for June – September, 2018.

City of Concord (NC ID 01-13-010)

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

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Concord Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	8 %	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

8 samples out of 100 samples – No violation. Level 1 assessment.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Concord Water Highest RAA	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	72	23.9-108.7	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	Y	62.4	18.2-72	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

Chlorine

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Average	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	1.00 mg/L	0.20 – 1.98	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Concord Water	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.12	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff

Turbidity (NTU) – Coddle Creek WTP Range Highest to Lowest	N	0.05-0.12	Turbidity > 1 NTU	
Turbidity (NTU) – Hillgrove WTP Range Highest to Lowest	N	0.05-0.12	Turbidity > 1 NTU	
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	Coddle Creek - 100% Hillgrove – 100%	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are \leq 0.3 NTU	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC# __)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	N	-	1.06-1.41	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	STEP 1
Hillgrove WTP Removal Ratio	N	1.24	1.06-1.41	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	STEP 1
Coddle Creek WTP Removal Ratio	N	1.25	1.09-1.34	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	STEP 1

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Hillgrove WTP	Coddle Creek WTP	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.50	0.70	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	Concord Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2016	0.306	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2016	< 3	1	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Concord took 60 samples for lead and copper in 2016

Unregulated Substances

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Hillgrove WTP	Coddle Creek WTP	Range Low/High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	2017	17	19	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	23	31	N/A	250

City of Concord 2017 Substances Detected - continued:

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) data:

To comply with the LT2 rule, the City of Concord began collecting samples from its raw water sources in October, 2015, for analysis of cryptosporidium and E. coli. This sampling will continue for 24 months. Samples were collected once a month from each raw water source. Here are the results that were obtained in 2016:

Cryptosporidium: The following averages and ranges were obtained from the following City of Concord raw water sources (results shown are reported in oocysts/L):

<u>Raw water source</u>	<u>Average result</u>	<u>Range of results</u>
Lake Don T. Howell	ND	ND
Lake Fisher	0.007	ND – 0.087
Lake Concord	0.09	ND – 0.100

E. coli: The following averages and ranges were obtained from analyses of the following City Of Concord raw water sources (results shown are reported as MPN, colonies/100 mL of sample):

<u>Raw water source</u>	<u>Average result</u>	<u>Range of results</u>
Lake Don T. Howell	2.6	<1 – 13.2
Lake Fisher	9.0	<1 – 33.1
Lake Concord	40.1	2 – 304

City of Concord Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

This program is EPA's screening survey and assessment monitoring of 30 unregulated contaminants using specialized analytical method technologies not as commonly used by drinking water laboratories. This program is for data gathering and future assessment options. Analysis was performed on 08/28/2014; detections for the following:

Contaminant	Hillgrove WTP	Coddle Creek WTP	Concord Distribution System
Chromium (total)	0.24 µg/L	0.69 µg/L	0.42 µg/L
Vanadium	0.44 µg/L	0.21 µg/L	0.28 µg/L
Chromium-6	0.21 µg/L	0.41 µg/L	0.40 µg/L
Strontium	133 µg/L	128 µg/L	129 µg/L
1,4-dioxane	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlorate	185 µg/L	68.2 µg/L	113 µg/L

If you have questions about this assessment monitoring please call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

Haloacetic acid MCL violation:

As previously notified to the City of Concord's customers on 6/30/17, the City of Concord received a violation on 5/24/2017 for exceedance of the running annual average (RAA) for haloacetic acids at one sample site, location # B07, for samples collected during the second quarter of 2017. The second quarter RAA for location B07 was 62.4 ppb. Samples were collected again during the following two quarters and all locations were in compliance; however, **some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**

Level 1 Assessment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions.

Additional Definitions and abbreviations:

AL: Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

MPN: Most Probable Number

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit(s) – Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

ppb: Parts per billion – One part substance per billion parts water (also referred to as micrograms per liter).

ppm: Parts per million – One part substance per million parts water (also referred to as milligrams per liter).

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter – Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration.

TT: Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

KANNAPOLIS, CITY OF 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 complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
Turbidity	PO1 / FP1	July 1, 2017	CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF INDIVIDUAL FILTERS FOR TURBIDITY	July 3, 2017

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

What is being done? We are currently requesting funding to replace all of our aging turbidity meters, programmable logic controllers and other filter control apparatus in order to prevent this from occurring again.

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 Alex Anderson	System Name KANNAPOLIS, CITY OF	System Address (Street) 401 Laureate Way
Phone Number 704-920-4252	System Number NC0180065	System Address (City/State/Zip) Kannapolis NC 28081

Violation Awareness Date: November 2, 2017

Date Notice Distributed: 5-16-18 Method of Distribution: CCR Distribution

Public Notification Certification:

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

Owner/Operator: _____

(Signature)

Alex Anderson

(Print Name)

5-16-18

(Date)

Contaminant Group List

(AS) Asbestos - includes testing for Chrysotile, Amphibole and Total Asbestos.

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

(BB) Bromate/Bromide - includes testing for Bromate and/or Bromide

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community systems must use one of the following:

- Hand or direct delivery
- Mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill

For community systems, this notice is appropriate for insertion in an annual notice or the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), as long as public notification timing and delivery requirements are met [CFR 141.204(d)].

Non-community systems must use one of the following:

- Posting in conspicuous locations
- Hand delivery
- Mail

For non-community systems, if you post the notice, it must remain posted as long as the violation or situation persists; in no case should the notice be posted less than 7 days, even if the violation is resolved. [CFR 141.204(b)].

(Note: **Both** community and non-community systems must use *another* method reasonably calculated to reach others **IF** they would not be reached by one of the required methods listed above [CFR 141.204(c)]. Such methods could include newspapers, e-mail, or delivery to community organizations.

- **Both sides of this public notice/certification MUST be delivered to the persons served by the water system** in order for your customers to have access to the required **Contaminant Group List**.
 - If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.
 - Notify new billing customers or units prior to or at the time their service begins.
 - Provide multi-lingual notifications if 30% of the residents served are non-English speaking.
 - Should you decide not to use this enclosed notice and develop your own version instead, the mandatory language in **bold italics** may not be altered and you **MUST** include the ten required elements listed in CFR 141.205. A separate Public Notification Certification Form that is available on our web site or the certification located at the bottom of the sample notice provided **MUST** also be submitted.
3. **After issuing the "Notice to the Public" to your customers, sign and date the "Public Notification Certification" at the bottom of the notice. Mail the completed public notice/certification form to the Public Water Supply Section, ATTN: Public Notification Rule Manager, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634 within ten days after issuing the notice [CFR 141.31(d)].**
Keep a copy for your files.