2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
CITY OF KANNAPOLIS
NC ID # 01-80-065

Introduction

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 and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Gerald Faulkner at (704) 920-4252. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. On the fourth Monday of each month, the City Council meets at 6 p.m. and conducts City business. Here residents have an opportunity to speak on issues. City Council Meetings are held in the City Hall Council Chambers, 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

Pesticides and Herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses

Organic Chemical Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limits 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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Kannapolis at (704)-920-4444. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please go to this link Plumbing (Waterline) Inventory.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

Kannapolis is 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. Information regarding these utilities have been added to the end of this report. The average daily demand for water in Kannapolis is 6-million gallons per day. To learn more about our watershed, go to the U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed website at https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/surf-your-watershed.

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 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	September 9, 2020
Second Creek/Back Creek	Moderate	September 9, 2020
Coddle Creek	Moderate	September 9, 2020
Lake Fisher/Coldwater Creek	Higher	September 9, 2020
Lake Concord/Coldwater Creek	Moderate	September 9, 2020
Yadkin River	Moderate	September 9, 2020
Lake Don T Howell	Moderate	September 9, 2020
Tuckertown Reservoir	Higher	September 9, 2020
Narrows Reservoir/Badin Lake	Moderate	September 9, 2020

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@deq.nc.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 0.3 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 websites for additional water quality information: www.concordnc.gov/water quality report; http://www.albemarlenc.gov/departments/public-utilities quality report. This report also includes Shiloh Church Rd SD (NC ID # 20-13-022)

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. We have implemented the following source water protection actions:

- Dispose of chemicals properly
- Take used motor oil to a recycling center
- Volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

No violations occurred during this report year.

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.

Herbicide- Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Pesticide- Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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.

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 <u>detected</u> in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants <u>does not</u> 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, 2025.** 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

The table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at GFaulkner@kannapolisnc.gov							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	# of sites found above the AL	Range Low-High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	June 2024	0.35	0	0-0.409	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	June 2024	ND	0	ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	54	17-85	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B01				21-43			
B02				19-44			
B03				17-41			
B04				27-61			
B05				25-48			
B06				50-85			
B07				25-36			
B08				22-54			
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	54	27-50	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B01				30-48			
B02				30-41			
B03				28-42			
B04				27-46			
B05				34-48			
B06				31-32			
B07				31-41			
B08				32-50			

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.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low - High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.02	0.2 - 2.09	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4-2-2025	0.83	0-0.83	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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	0.084	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					

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 (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	N	1.08	1.05 -1.43	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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)(ppt)	Range Low - High
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	12-15-2025	2.3	N/A
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	12-15-2025	2.3	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	12-15-2025	2.8	N/A
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)(ppb)	12-15-2025	2.4	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	12-15-2025	3.8	N/A

Our water system has sampled for a series of 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. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at GFaulkner@kannapolisnc.gov.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	4-2-2025	ND	N/A	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	4-2-2025	ND	N/A	0.05 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	4-2-2025	17.3	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	4-2-2025	29.5	N/A	250 mg/L
pH	4-2-2025	6.8	6.8 – 7.3	6.5 to 8.5

Other Water Sources and Their Characteristics
Shiloh Church Road (NC ID # 20-13-022)

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	# of sites found above the AL	Range Low - High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, ppm (90th percentile)	June 2023	0	0	0 – 0.121	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead, ppb (90th percentile)	June 2023	0	0	ND	0	AL=15	
10 Samples were collected in June 2023. In one sample, copper was detected at 0.121 mg/l. All other samples were non-detect.							

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Stage 2 DBPs) TTHM/HAA5

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	56		N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B01				20-82			
B02				19-78			
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	37		N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B01				18-48			
B02				18-46			

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.***

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low - High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.95	0.23 – 1.66	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)(ppt)	Range Low - High
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	12-15-2025	2.9	N/A

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

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Concord Water	# of sites found above the AL	Range Low-High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	2025	0.120	0/51	ND - 0.206	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	2025	< 3	0/51	ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Stage 2 DBPs) TTHM/HAA5

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	City of Concord Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	62.8	27.0 – 62.8	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	47.7	26.8 – 47.7	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	MRDL Violation Y/N	City of Concord Water (RAA)	Range Low-High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.06	0.32 – 1.83	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	City of Concord Water	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	1-7-25	N	0.034	0.028-0.034	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1-7-25	N	0.63	0.53-0.63	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	City of Concord Water	Range Low- High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1-7-25	N	0.17	0.15-0.17	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1-7-25	N	ND	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	City of Concord Water (RAA)	Range Low-High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	2-4-25	N	2.42	0.120 - 2.42	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2-4-25	N	4.19	3.30 - 4.19	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	2-4-25	N	0.280	ND - 0.280	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2-4-25	N	ND	N/A	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits
* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles							

Turbidity

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	City of Concord Water	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.14 NTU	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100%	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	City of Concord Water (Lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low -High	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	N	1.22	1.22 – 1.42	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Miscellaneous Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	City of Concord Water	Range Low/High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	1-7-25	18	14 - 18	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	1-7-25	24	22 - 24	250
Chloride (ppm)	1-7-25	8.1	7.3 - 8.1	250
Silica (ppm)	1-7-25	12.0	9.9 - 12.0	N/A
pH (su)	1-7-25	8.1	8.0 - 8.1	6.8-8.5

City of Concord Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	City of Concord (Average)(ppt)	Range Low-High
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) ug/L	2025	4	3 - 5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) ug/L	2025	8	7 - 9

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

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Albemarle Water	# of sites found above the AL	Range Low-High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	7-20-23	0.126	0	0.062 - 0.169	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	7-20-23	0	0	ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Stage 2 DBPs) TTHM/HAA5

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)							
B01-B04	2025	N	54	19 - 58	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
JFNWTP	2025	N	14	7 - 17	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)							
B01-B04	2025	N	55	21 - 51	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
JFNWTP	2025	N	36	21 - 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.***

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water(RAA)	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.00	0.15 – 1.62	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	HWY 52 Plant	JFNWTP	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8-6-25	N	<1	<1	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Albemarle Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	1-13-22	N	N/A	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	1-13-22	N	N/A	N/A	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	1-13-22	N	N/A	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	1-13-22	N	N/A	N/A	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits
* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	HWY 52 Plant	JFNWTP	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<3	<.3	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<5	<5	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from

								glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9-3-25	N	<.4	<.4	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<.2	<.2	N/A	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<1	<1	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<2	<2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<5	<5	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	9-3-25	N	.61	.14	0.14 - 0.61	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<.4	<.4	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<10	<10	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	9-3-25	N	<1	<1	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) – Including Pesticides & Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	HWY 52 Plant	JFNWTP	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	10-6-25	ND	ND	N/A	70	70	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	10-6-25	ND	ND	N/A	50	50	N	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	7-15-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	2	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	7-1-25	.30	.55	0.3-0.55	3	3	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	200	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	40	40	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	2	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	10-6-25 7-7-25 4-15-25	ND 1.17 ND	ND 1.17 ND	0-1.17	200	200	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	400	400	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	6	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	200	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	10-6-25	ND	ND	N/A	7	7	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	2	2	N	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	50	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	400	N	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	200	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	1	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	50	50	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	7-15-25	ND	ND	N/A	200	200	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens

Methoxychlor (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	40	40	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	200	200	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	500	N	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	10-6-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	1	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	500	500	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	4	4	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	7-1-25	ND	ND	N/A	0	3	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	HWY 52 Plant	JFNWTP	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	3-3-25	N	ND	ND	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Turbidity

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	HWY 52 Plant	JFNWTP	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.14 NTU	0.27 NTU	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100 %	100%	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are $\leq$ 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	HWY 52 Plant (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	JFNWTP (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	N	1.46	1.46 – 2.11	1.66	1.66 – 2.11	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met

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	Hwy 52 Plant	JRNWTP	Range Low/High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	9-3-25	ND	ND	N/A	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	9-3-25	ND	ND	N/A	0.05
Nickel (ppm)	9-3-25	ND	ND	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	9-3-25	12.9	14.9	12.9 - 14.9	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	9-3-25	17.2	18.3	17.2 - 18.3	250
pH	9-3-25	7.3	7.4	7.3 - 7.4	6.5 to 8.5
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.					

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.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Hwy 52 (Average)(ppt)	Range Low-High	JFNWTP	Range Low - High
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHXa) (ppb)	1-8-25	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	1-8-25	1.8	N/A	ND	N/A
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	1-8-25	1.5	N/A	1.6	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	1-8-25	2.4	N/A	2.1	N/A
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)(ppb)	1-8-25	1.2	N/A	1.2	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	1-8-25	2.6	N/A	2.3	N/A