



City of Southport PUBLIC NOTICE

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF SOUTHPORT

WATER SYSTEM NUMBER: NC04-10-010

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(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 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 Thomas Montgomery at (910)457-7935. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at the Southport community building located at 223 E. Bay St. on the second Thursday of each month.

What EPA Wants You to Know

presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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

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

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is sourced and is located in Brunswick County.

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.

Southport does not treat our own water and purchases its supply from Brunswick County so we have given the Brunswick County SWAP report as it is their water we are drinking.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Brunswick Co. 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)

The summary below is from the latest assessment from August 2017.

Table 2. SWAP Results Summary

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
WELL #1	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #11	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
WELL #12	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
WELL #12A	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
WELL #15	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #16	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #17	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #18	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #19	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #2	Lower	Lower	Lower
WELL #3	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
WELL #5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
WELL #8	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
CAPE FEAR RIVER	Higher	Lower	Moderate
WELL #6A	Lower	Moderate	Moderate

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

PWS ID: 04-10-045

September 8, 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for City of Southport 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.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: 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, etc.)

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

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

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

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

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

Northwest Water Treatment Plant Analysis

Listed below are the results of water quality sampling performed from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. Questions and Comments: Contact Glenn Walker, Water Resources Manager, 910-371-3490 or glenn.walker@brunswickcountync.gov

REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected	Range	Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Treatment Technique Limit of 1.0 ntu	NA	Average 0.033 ntu	0.03	0.03	0.03	N	Soil Runoff
Raw Water TOC	Treatment Technique	NA	Average Removal Ratio 1.157	0.827	1.57		N	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fluoride Water TOC	Removal Ratio >= 1 (Step 1)	NA	Maximum 0.167 ntu				100.0%	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	NA						
pH	6.8 - 8.5	NA	7.4	7.1	8.8		N	By-Product of Caustic Addition
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected	Range	Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Chlorite	1.0 ppm	0.0 ppm	Average 0.07 ppm	0.48	0.07		N	By-Product of Disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide	0.9 ppm	0.0 ppm	Average 0.09 ppm	0.0	0.31		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	Average 0.60 ppm	0.0	30		N	Water Additive which Promotes Strong Teeth
Orthophosphate	17 ppm	NA	Average 1.40 ppm	1.33	1.8		N	Water Additive Used to Control Corrosion
Total Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	Average Minimum 3.00 ppm	1.2	3.15		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Monochloramine Disinfectant Residual	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.73 ppm	0.0	3.12		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected	Range	Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
1, 4 Dioxane	Non Regulated	NA	Average 1.41 ppb	0.37	3.6		N	Purifying Agent in Pharmaceuticals and By-Product of PET Plastic Production
Hardness	Non Regulated	NA	Average 22.7 ppm	21	35		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Iron	Secondary MCL 0.3 ppm	NA	Average 0.074 ppm	0.007	0.24		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Manganese	Secondary MCL 0.05 ppm	NA	0.017 ppm	0.008	0.22		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Free Ammonia	Non Regulated	NA	0.080 ppm	0.0	0.107		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Sodium	Non Regulated	NA	25.54 ppm	NA	NA		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM - Class Free River 2017	Non Regulated	NA	0.000000	0	0		N	Naturally Present in the Environment
UNREGULATED PFAS SUBSTANCES	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected (Average)	Range	Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Perfluorobutanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	5.879 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoropentanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	14.023 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorohexanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	14.611 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	8.861 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorooctanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	5.935 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorononanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.937 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorodecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.631 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.159 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorododecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.074 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.117 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.068 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoropentadecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	2.306 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorohexadecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	1.224 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoroheptadecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	4.602 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorooctadecanoic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.271 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorooctanoic sulfonic acid	Non Regulated	NA	11.279 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorononanoic sulfonic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.053 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorodecanoic sulfonic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.415 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoroundecanoic sulfonic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.386 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorododecanoic sulfonic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.081 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluorotridecanoic sulfonic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.096 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide acetic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.205 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide acetic acid	Non Regulated	NA	0.165 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoroisopropyl) propanoic acid (Gen-X)	Non Regulated	NA	11.874 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Perfluoro-2-methoxyacetic acid	Non Regulated	NA	131.42 ppt	NA	NA		N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer

Northwest WTP monitored for Cryptosporidium monthly in 2017, and did not detect any oocysts in 12 samples from our raw water supply. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee

100 percent removal. Our monitoring of the source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. The Northwest WTP takes precautions to kill and remove Cryptosporidium oocyst by using Chlorine Dioxide as a pre-oxidant disinfectant in our raw water supply line and then again applying Chlorine Dioxide just prior to filtration. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection.

HWY. 21 1 Groundwater Treatment Plant Analysis

Questions and Comments: Contact Jeremy Sexton, Water Treatment Resources Superintendent, 910-454-0512 or jeremy.sexton@brunswickcountync.gov

REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected	Range	Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.56 ppm	0.06	1.7		N	Water Additive Used to Promote Strong Teeth
Orthophosphate	17 ppm	NA	1.3 ppm	0.7	3.2		N	Water Additive Used to Control Corrosion
Total Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.1 ppm	0.9	3.6		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Monochloramine	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.4 ppm	1.2	3.9		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected	Range	Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Non Regulated	NA	Average 0.22 ntu	0.03	3.3		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
pH	Non Regulated	NA	---	6.6	9.1		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
CO2	Non Regulated	NA	7.2 ppm	4.0	17		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Alkalinity	Non Regulated	NA	39 ppm	17	295		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Hardness	Non Regulated	NA	123 ppm	40	384		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Iron	Non Regulated	NA	0.03 ppm	0	0.86		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Chloride	Non Regulated	NA	22 ppm	18	34		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Emission of Natural Deposits
Free Ammonia	Non Regulated	NA	0.09 ppm	0	0.39		N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
UNREGULATED PFAS SUBSTANCES	Non Regulated	NA	These were no PFAS chemicals detected in groundwater for 2019.					
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR) 4	Non Regulated	NA	These Unregulated Contaminants were selected by the EPA to attain their prevalence in Community Water Systems					
Germanium	Non Regulated	NA	0.33 ppb	NA	NA		N	Naturally-occurring element, commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals

Northwest WTP monitored for Cryptosporidium monthly in 2017, and did not detect any oocysts in 12 samples from our raw water supply. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of the source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. The Northwest WTP takes precautions to kill and remove Cryptosporidium oocyst by using Chlorine Dioxide as a pre-oxidant disinfectant in our raw water supply line and then again applying Chlorine Dioxide just prior to filtration. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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. On October 20, 2019, we did not complete all monitoring for Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Chlorine Dioxide, a disinfectant, was monitored but Chlorite, a by-product of Chlorine Dioxide, was not monitored as required by the NC Public Water Supply Section. There is nothing you need to do at this time.

All sample results before and after the missed sample were reported to be in compliance with state health standards. The water system returned to compliance the next day, October 21, 2019, and there is no reason to believe the water quality was ever out of compliance. New and existing staff have reviewed procedures to reduce sampling irregularities. (CD) Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite – includes testing for Chlorine Dioxide and/or Chlorite.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health

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risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2016). 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.

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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 (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

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.

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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

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	absent	0	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (presence or absence)	N	absent	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are E. coli 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.

* If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	10-15-18	20	.267	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	10-15-18	20	<.003	1.5	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	n	1.13	0.389		4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	n	2.06	0.325		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				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2019	n	.020	.017 .020		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2019	n	.024	.022 .024		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2019	n	.020	.017 .020		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bo2	2019	n	.024	.022 .024		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2019	n	.012	.007 .012		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2019	n	.018	.014 .018		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2019	n	.012	.007 .012		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2019	n	.018	.014 .018		N/A	60	Byproduct 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.