

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Overhills Water Company

Water System Number: 03-26-210

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 J. Darwin Hairr at 910-497-2136.

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. Overhills Water Company 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

Overhills Water Company purchases water from the Town of Spring Lake. Spring Lake purchases water from Harnett Regional Water and Fayetteville PWC. You will find attached a copy of the test results, as provided by Spring Lake, for these systems.

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 Overhills Water Company 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)

| Water Provider | Source Name | Susceptibility Rating | SWAP Report Date |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Harnett Regional Water | Cape Fear River | Moderate | September 2021 |
| Fayetteville, PWC | Cape Fear River | Higher | September 2021 |
| Fayetteville, PWC | Glenville Lake | Higher | September 2021 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Overhills Water Company 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.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2021, or during any compliance period that ended in 2021, we received no violations that covered the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2021.

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 about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2021).** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Lead and Copper Contaminants – Overhills Water Company

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Number of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 9/16/20 | N/D | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 9/16/20 | N/D | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfectant Residuals Summary – Overhills Water Company

| | Year Sampled | MRDL Violation | Your Water | Range | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------|------|---|
| | | | (highest RAA) | Low High | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2021 | N | 1.45 ppm | 1.45-1.45 ppm | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2021 | N | 2.23 ppm | 1.84-3.3 ppm | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) –

Overhills Water Company

| Disinfection Byproduct | Year Sampled | MCL Violation | Your Water | Range | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------|-----|--|
| TTHM (ppb) | | | | | | | |
| B01 | 2021 | N | 20.0 ppb | 15.0-20.0 ppb | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B02 | | N | N/A | N/A | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | | | |
| B01 | 2021 | N | N/A | N/A | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B02 | | N | 40.0 ppb | 9.0-40.0 ppb | | | |

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.*

Results from the Town of Spring Lake

(as provided by the Town of Spring Lake)

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

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-------------------|------------|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | TT* | Naturally present in the environment |
| <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists. | Human and animal fecal waste |

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required.

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

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

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

Lead and Copper Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Number of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 8/2021 | 0.95 ppm | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 8/2021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 Low High | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2021 | N | 0.047 ppm | 0.028-0.038 ppm | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2021 | N | 2.91 ppm | 1.8-7.8 ppm | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

| Disinfection Byproduct | Year Sampled | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest LRAA) | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|-----|--|
| TTHM (ppb) | 2021 | N | 47.0 ppb | 28.0-38.0 ppb | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| BO1 | 2021 | N | 44.0 ppb | 34.0-44.0 ppb | | | |
| BO2 | 2021 | N | 47.0 ppb | 38.0-47.0 ppb | | | |
| BO3 | 2021 | N | 44.0 ppb | 36.0-44.0 ppb | | | |
| BO4 | 2021 | N | 44.0 ppb | 33.0-44.0 ppb | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 2021 | N | 25.0 ppb | 5.0-25.0 ppb | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| BO1 | 2021 | N | 19.0 ppb | 15.0-19.0 ppb | | | |
| BO2 | 2021 | N | 22.0 ppb | 17.0-22.0 ppb | | | |
| BO3 | 2021 | N | 17.0 ppb | 13.0-17.0 ppb | | | |
| BO4 | 2021 | N | 23.0 ppb | 16.0-23.0 ppb | | | |

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.*

Cryptosporidium

PWC and Harnett County monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the Cape Fear River and Glenville Lake During 2021.

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

| Turbidity | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|---------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N | Your Water | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if: | Likely Source |
| Highest single measurement | N | 0.07 | Turbidity > 1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| 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

| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | | MCLG | Your Water | MCL Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | > 5 % triggers level 1 assessment | | N/A | 2.0% | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence) | 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 | | 0 | 0% | N | Human and Animal Fecal Waste |

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.

| Regulated Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Range | Date of Sample | Violation |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.53 | N/A | 1/11/21 | N |

Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

| Lead and Copper Contaminants | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Range | Date of Sample | Violation |
| Copper (ppm) 90 th Percentile | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.097 | N/A | 8/2019-9/2019 | N |
| Lead (ppb) 90 th Percentile | AL=15 | 0 | N/D | N/A | 8/2019-9/2019 | N |

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

| Disinfection By-Product Precursors Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Contaminant (units) | TT Violation Y/N | Your Water Ratio | Range Ratio | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | Compliance Method |
| Total Organic Carbon (Ratio) | N | 1.41 | 1.15 - 1.61 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment | Step 1 |

| Step 1 TOC Removal Requirements | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|------|
| Source Water TOC (Mg/L) | Source Water Alkalinity Mg/L as CaCO ₃ (in Percentages) | | |
| | 0-60 | >60-120 | >120 |
| >2.0 - 4.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| >4.0 - 8.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 |
| > 8.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 |

Additional Terms and Abbreviations

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT - Treatment Technique - is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

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

MFL-A Million Fibers per Liter - A measurement of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

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

| Disinfection By-Product Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| Contaminant | YEAR | MCL | MCLG | Your Water Highest LRAA | Range Individual Results | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| TTHM (nph) | 2021 | 80 | N/A | 36.5 | | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B01 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 20.1 - 44.7 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B02 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 19.7 - 43.2 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B03 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 16.3 - 31.0 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B04 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 19.5 - 46.3 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B05 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 16.9 - 45.0 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B06 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 10.9 - 43.6 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B07 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 14.9 - 39.4 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| TTHM (nph) B08 | 2021 | 80 | N/A | | 19.5 - 48.1 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) | 2021 | 60 | N/A | 21.4 | | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B01 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 11.9 - 16.7 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B02 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 15.0 - 19.8 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B03 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 11.3 - 23.7 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B04 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 14.9 - 19.9 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B05 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 13.5 - 17.1 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B06 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 11.1 - 18.4 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B07 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 9.90 - 20.8 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 (nph) B08 | 2021 | 60 | N/A | | 12.3 - 19.2 | N | By-product of chlorination |
| CHLORITE (ppm) | 2021 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.406 | 0.307 - 0.510 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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

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

Disinfection Residuals Summary

| Contaminant | YEAR | MRDL | MRDLG | Your Water LRAA | Range Individual Results | MRDL Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|
| Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) | 2021 | 800 | 800 | 56.0 | 8.0 – 231.0 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2021 | 4 | 4 | 2.78 | 1.0 – 4.4 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (only month of March)(ppm) | 2021 | 4 | 4 | 1.91 | 0.2 – 2.9 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

SWAP Result Summary

| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating | SWAP Report Date |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| CAPE FEAR RIVER | Moderate | 9/10/2020 |
| DUNN/CAPE FEAR RIVER | Higher | 9/10/2020 |

Misc. Water Characteristics Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| pH | 1-11-21 | 7.10 | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 1-11-21 | 44.9 | 250 |
| Sodium (ppm) | 1-11-21 | 21.348 | NA |

Radiological Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Combined radium (pCi/L) | 10-12-21 | N | 1.1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |