



“2019” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Randleman



Water System Number: 02-76-015

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 Scott Pyrtle at 336-669-2936. 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 6:00 PM on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of each month, as scheduled by the Board of Alderman, in the Randleman City Hall Annex.**

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. [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

Our main water source in 2019 was Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority near Randleman and we purchased some treated water from Asheboro, both of which are surface water.

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 Randleman 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 |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Randleman Lake PTRWA | Higher | Sept 1, 2017 |
| Lake Reece Asheboro | Moderate | July 12, 2017 |
| Lake Bunch Asheboro | Moderate | July 12, 2017 |
| Lake Lucas Asheboro | Moderate | July 12, 2017 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Randleman 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

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

The City of Randleman received no violations in 2019.

Water Quality Data Table from Asheboro

Detected Contaminants from Asheboro

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

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

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | N | 0 | N/A | 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> Note: 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 |

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 | 0.16 NTU | N/A | Turbidity > 1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits | N | 100 % | N/A | Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU | |

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water (average) | Range | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Sulfate | 2019 | 36.9ppm | N/A | |
| Sodium | 2019 | 31.7ppm | N/A | |
| Bromochloroacetic acid | 2019 | 2.75ppb | 2.04 | 3.45 |
| Bromodichloroacetic acid | 2019 | 3.09ppb | 2.54 | 3.83 |
| Chlorodibromoacetic acid | 2019 | 0.41ppb | 0.36 | 0.46 |
| Dichloroacetic acid | 2019 | 16.9ppb | 15.7 | 18.9 |
| Trichloroacetic acid | 2019 | 16.0ppb | 14.4 | 18.1 |

Lead and Copper Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Number of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 6/2017 | 0.12 ppm | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 6/2017 | 2.0 ppb | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

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 | 1.42 | 1.21 | 1.56 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment | |

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

| | Year Sampled | MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest RAA) | Range Low High | | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | | | | | | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2019 | N | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine dioxide (ppb) | 2019 | N | 174 | <100 | | 800 | 800 | Water additive used to control microbes |

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

| Disinfection Byproduct | Year Sampled | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest LRAA) | Range Low High | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----|------|-----|--|
| TTHM (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Location B01 | 2019 | N | 41 | 20 | 48 | N/A | 80 | |
| B02 | 2019 | N | 38 | 19 | 46 | N/A | 80 | |
| B03 | 2019 | N | 38 | 17 | 40 | N/A | 80 | |
| B04 | 2019 | N | 38 | 17 | 48 | N/A | 80 | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Location B01 | 2019 | N | 51 | 29 | 55 | N/A | 60 | |
| BO2 | 2019 | N | 48 | 27 | 51 | N/A | 60 | |
| BO3 | 2019 | N | 45 | 26 | 39 | N/A | 60 | |
| BO4 | 2019 | N | 47 | 27 | 52 | N/A | 60 | |

Water Quality Data Table (PTRWA)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the regulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and/or the State of North Carolina require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (The addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2.80 | 2.68 | 2.93 | 2019 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2.63 | 2.51 | 2.73 | 2019 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes dental health. |
| Synthetic Organic Chemical Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Simazine (ppb) | 4 | 4 | < 0.07 | < 0.07 | 0.13 | 2019 | No | Herbicide runoff, aquatic weed treatment. |
| Turbidity | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | 0.3 | 100% | NA | | 2019 | No | Soil runoff |
| 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.06. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. 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. | | | | | | | | |

| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|----|--------------------------------------|
| Contaminants | TT Violation | Compliance Method | Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio) | Range Monthly Removal Ratio | | MCLG | TT | Typical Source |
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) – Treated TOC | No | Step 1 | 1.61 | 1.47 | 1.71 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment |

| Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------|-------|------|
| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water (Average) | Range | SMCL |
| Manganese (ppm) | 8/29/18 | 0.014 | N/A | 0.3 |

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.