2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Stedman
Water System Number: NC03-26-030

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

Introduction

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 Tracy Miller at (910)-658-9665. 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 Stedman Town Hall on the first Thursday of each month at 7:00PM.**

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 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.

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. Town of Stedman 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 **Town of Stedman at 910-323-1892**. 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 stop by the town hall.**

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is **Cape Fear River and Little Cross Creek watershed. The P.O. Hoffer Facility is found at 508 Hoffer Drive, and the Glenville Lake Facility is located at 628 Filter Plant Drive.**

This system purchases water from **Fayetteville Public Works Commission, Water System Number NC 03-26-010**.

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 **Town of Stedman** 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
Cape Fear River	Higher	September 2020
Glenville Lake	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **Town of Stedman** 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 website 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.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. We have a robust and initiative-taking watershed management program that helps protect our valuable water resources. Please visit https://www.faypwc.com/watershed-protection for more information. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways: by disposing of chemicals properly; taking used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteering in your community to take part in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.

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.

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.

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

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 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.

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.

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 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

Variances and Exceptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.

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, 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 wbarlow@townofstedman.com.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	9/18/2023	0.055ppm	0	0-0.055ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	9/18/2023	0	0	0-0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)							
B01	2025	N	44ppb	41-44	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2025	N	45ppb	37-45	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)							
B01	2025	N	26ppb	26-34	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B02	2025	N	45ppb	25-29	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.39	1.12-1.75	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	1.65	1.15-2.11	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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Fayetteville Public Works Commission
Water System Number: NC 03-26-010

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

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Variances and Exceptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

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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 customer.service@faypwc.com.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	6/13/2023	ND	0	ND – 0.105	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	6/13/2023	ND	0	All sites were ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.69	1.56 – 3.42	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.91	1.91 – 3.42	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	38	23 – 49	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	24	16 – 34	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			41	22 – 34			
B02			40	23 – 46			
B03			45	23 - 50			
B04			41	23 – 46			
B05			39	22 - 47			
B06			44	23 - 54			
B07			44	24 - 52			
B08			42	22 - 47			
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			26	15 - 39			
B02			23	16 - 33			
B03			26	17 - 34			
B04			23	17 - 34			
B05			26	16 - 33			
B06			27	18 - 38			
B07			25	14 - 32			
B08			22	14 -32			

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your 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	1.29	1.29 – 2.22	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/25	N	ND	Not Detected	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	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	1/25	N	0.60	0.29 – 0.88	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharged from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Heptachlor (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories

Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	1/25	N	ND	Not Detected	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical 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	0.223 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - 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.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli (presence or absence)	N	0	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

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Source Water

Fecal Indicator	Number of "Positive/Present" Samples	Date(s) of fecal indicator-positive source water samples	Source of fecal contamination, if known	Significant Deficiency Cited by the State? Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli, (presence or absence)	365	1/1 – 12/31	Runoff, Upstream Dischargers	N	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
enterococci or coliphage (presence or absence)	365	1/1 – 12/31	Runoff, Upstream Dischargers	N	N/A	TT	Human and animal fecal waste

Cryptosporidium

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and found levels of **0.09 oocysts/liter** in April 2017.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low High
Lithium	2023 – 2024	ND	Not Detected
PFBA	2023 – 2024	0.008	0.0052 – 0.0114
PFBS	2023 – 2024	0.014	0.0036 - 0.0121
PFHpA	2023 – 2024	0.004	0.003 - 0.007
PFHxA	2023 – 2024	0.009	0.0045 – 0.0182
PFHxS	2023 – 2024	0.009	0.0037 – 0.0191
PFOA	2023 – 2024	0.008	0.0063 – 0.011
PFOS	2023 - 2024	0.016	0.0112 – 0.0218
PFPeA	2023 - 2024	0.008	0.0032 - 0.0215

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 **customer.service@faypwc.com**.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	1/25	ND	Not Detected	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	1/25	ND	Not Detected	0.05
Nickel (ppm)	1/25	ND	Not Detected	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	1/25	26.6	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	1/25	37.0	N/A	250
pH	Continuous	7.8	7.2 – 8.5	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.