



CLAREMONT NORTH CAROLINA

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for City of Claremont & Shamrock Park Subdivision Public Water Supply ID: 01-18-035 and 01-18-151

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. We are continually working to improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources and provide you with clean, fresh drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information. **If you have questions about this report or questions concerning your water, please contact our City Administration at (828) 466-7255. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please feel welcomed to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7:00pm in the City Hall Council Chambers the 1st Monday of each month.**

Where Our Water Comes From

Our water is supplied by the City of Hickory. Our water source is surface water from the Catawba River, drawn from Lake Hickory and treated at the City of Hickory's Water Treatment Plant located on Old Lenoir Road. Due to the proximity of Lake Hickory/Catawba River to major roads such as US Hwy 321 and NC Hwy 127 and the potential for contamination due to vehicles, road run-off and development, Lake Hickory/Catawba River received a susceptibility rating of "Higher" in August 2017. This doesn't mean Lake Hickory/Catawba River has poor water quality, it simply means that the potential for contamination is higher than other water bodies that do not have these influences. The complete SWAP Assessment report for City of Hickory may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/files/swap/SWAP_Reports. 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.

Tap Water and Bottled Water

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of

contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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. 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.

Violations for Your Water System for the Report Year

As you can see by the tables on the following pages, our system received zero violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected as reflected in the following tables. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 data tables list results of those tests. The presence of contamination does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Tables on the following pages of this report are from testing done January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. The EPA or the State requires 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.

City of Claremont

Public Water Supply ID: 01-18-035

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, 2019. 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 and is from the most recent monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations.

Water Quality Data

Microbiological Contaminates: 2019

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	1 positive sample*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

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

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants: 2019

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1/16/19	N	0.521	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of Sites Above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	August 2019	ND	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	August 2019	ND	0	0	15	

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. The City of Hickory 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>.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Disinfectant Residual Summary: 2019

Disinfectant	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.97	0.49	1.41	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants: 2019

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
TTHM (ppb) – Total Trihalomethanes							
SMP1	N	59	28	89	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SMP2	N	56	30	77	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) – Haloacetic acids							
SMP1	N	24	19	28	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SMP2	N	25	19	32	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For TTHM: some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 Liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Shamrock Park

Public Water Supply ID: 01-18-151

Water Quality Data

Microbiological Contaminates: 2019

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	1 positive sample*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

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

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of Sites Above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	Sept. 2018	.029	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	Sept. 2018	ND	0	0	15	

Disinfectant Residual Summary: 2019

Disinfectant	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.99	0.6	1.33	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants: 2019

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
TTHM (ppb) – Total Trihalomethanes							
004	N	52	27	71	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) – Haloacetic acids							
004	N	25	20	30	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For TTHM: some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In this report you may find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand these terms, we have provided the following 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 (ng/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 (pg/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 Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.