

"2022" Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Lowell

Water System Number: 01-36-060

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 the City of Lowell at 704-824-3518. 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 council meetings. They are held at the City Hall on the second Tuesday of every month.

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. The City of Lowell 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 storm water 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.

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When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source.

The City of Lowell purchases all water from Two Rivers Utilities. Two Rivers Utilities are supplied by surface water they pull from Mountain Island Lake. Mountain Island Lake is located off Hwy 273 in Northeastern Gaston County near Mt. Holly North Carolina. All water treatment is done by Two Rivers Utilities and distributed by the City of Lowell. We routinely monitor for over 120 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the 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 last year. 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. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter 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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal The "Level" (JVIRDLG) 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 -the "Highest Level" (MRDL) 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. The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. The "Goal. (MCLG) is 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.

The City of Lowell had no contaminant violations in 2022.

The City of Lowell had no variances or exemptions in 2022.

The City of Lowell had no reporting violation in 2022.

The City of Lowell had one monitoring violation in 2022

Two Rivers Utilities had no contaminant violations in 2022.

Two Rivers Utilities had no variances or exemptions in 2022

TTHM and HAA5 samples for B-02 sample site was invalid for October 2022.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

<u>TTHM</u>	<u>MCL Violations</u>	<u>Our Water</u>	<u>MCL Limit</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Likely Source</u>
Total Trihalomethanes	No	.030	.080	.022-.040	By-Product of Drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	No	.020	.060	.015-.027	By-Product of Drinking water disinfection.

Microbiological Contaminants

<u>Contaminant Units</u>	<u>MCL Violation</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination.</u>
Total Coliform 1 Bacteria (Presence or absence)	No	N/A	N/A		Routine and repeat samples: arc 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 analytic total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli
E. coli (Presence or absence)	No	N/A	N/A		

Note: if either an original routine and/or its repeat samples are positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

Turbidity

Contamination units	Treatment Technique Violation	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment technique (TT) violation	Likely source of contamination.
<i>Nitrate (NTU) – Highest single turbidity measurement.</i>	No	0.982 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
<i>Turbidity NTU – Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits.</i>	No	99.06%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant units	Sample Date	Results	Violation	Range	MCL/MCLG	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	6/14/2022	0.13	NO	.0010-0.19	AL-1.3/1.3	Corrosion in household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppm)	6/14/2022	.0015	NO	.000-.003	AL-15/0	

Footnotes:

1. Copper and Lead are in the 90th percentile for samples collected.
2. Our source for fluoride has been tested and meets all state standards.
3. We met the turbidity standards 100% of the year.
4. This represents a four-quarter running average. Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They were below the state EPA limits.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (Presence or absence)	No	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 analytic 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

A very small portion of the earth's water is available for drinking, cooking, and other uses. Please help to conserve water.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact City of Lowell at 704/824/3518.

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 Two Rivers Utilities 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: **Mt. Island Lake**

Susceptibility Rating: **Moderate September 2021**

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Two Rivers Utilities 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. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: 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.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

Between the City of Lowell and Two Rivers Utilities 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.

Any results not found in this report can be obtained on the Two Rivers Utilities web site under 2022 Annual Drinking Water Report.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Lowell [NC 0136060] Has Not Met Monitoring Requirements

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period(s) specified in the table below, we [did not monitor or test] or [did not complete all monitoring or testing] for the contaminants group(s) listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	ENTRY POINT/ LOCATION CODE	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
HAA5	B02	10/01/2022	QUARTERLY	11/14/2022

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Repeat samples were taken as soon as we were notified.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Thomas Shrewsbury	System Name City of Lowell	System Address (Street) 101 W. First Street
Phone Number 980/241/4410	System PWSID # 0136060	System Address (City, State, Zip) Lowell NC 28098

Violation Awareness Date: 11/14/2022


Date Notice Distributed: 6/1/2023 Method of Distribution: Consumer Confidence Report / Website

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

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

Public Notification Certification:

The public water system named above hereby affirms that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements specified in 15A NCAC 18C .1523.

Owner/Operator:  THOMAS SUREWSBURY 5/18/23
 (Signature) (Print Name) (Date)