

# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## City of Archdale

Water System Number: NC-02-76-030

**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.

Archdale purchases treated water from the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA) for distribution to its water customers. The City of Archdale also maintains interconnections with Davidson Water, Inc. and the City of High Point water systems. In accordance with Federal and State laws, each of these organizations performs extensive testing of its water for contaminants. The City of Archdale also monitors and performs extensive testing of the drinking water that it purchases for distribution to its customers. In addition to these tests, the City of Archdale tests the water it purchases for the following: Bacteria (ten times per month), Total Trihalomethanes/ Haloacetic Acids (quarterly), Lead and Copper (every three years), and Asbestos (every nine years). If you have questions or would like more information about water distributed by the City of Archdale, you may call Archdale City Hall at 336-434-7341 during the hours of 8:00am - 5:00pm, Monday through Friday. Test results for the City of Archdale's water are available upon request, and if interested, you may also obtain copies of the PTRWA, Davidson Water, Inc., and City of High Point Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) by contacting each of these agencies directly.

### 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; 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

The water that is used by the City of Archdale is purchased through the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA). The following information was provided by PTRWA and the conducted assessment was at Randelman Lake.

## 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 Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority 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	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority 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](mailto: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 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 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we received no violations.

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### **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.
- **Variances and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.

## 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, 2024.** 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.

### CITY OF ARCHDALE WATER QUALITY DATA:

#### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6/17/2024-6/18/2024	0	0	0.00	- 0.065 ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6/17/2024-6/18/2024	0	1	0.00	- 0.00 ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above 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 City of Archdale 336-434-7341.

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, visit our web site @ <https://www.archdale-nc.gov/500/Lead-Copper-Rule-Revision-How-the-City-o> or call City of Archdale 336-434-7341

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 Archdale 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 City of Archdale 336-434-7341. 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>.

#### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	25 to 77 ppb		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	Y	14 to 60 ppb		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

#### Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Free Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.59	2.36 - 2.79		4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.95	2.73 - 3.60		4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

#### Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<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>  <i>Note:</i> 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

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	0.0058
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	0.0095
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	0.0089
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023	0.0030
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	0.0048
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	0.0033
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	0.0045
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	0.0069

## PTRWA WATER QUALITY DATA:

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>						
(The addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)						
Chlorine (ppm)	4	3.05	3.30	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramine (ppm)	4	2.94	3.04	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.70	0.78	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes dental health.
<b>Turbidity</b>						
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	0.06 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.						

<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>							
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>TT Violation</u>	<u>Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)</u>	<u>Range Monthly Removal Ratio</u>		<u>MCLG</u>	<u>TT</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
			<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) – Treated TOC	No	1.58	1.51	1.64	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

**PTRWA WATER QUALITY DATA:**

<b>Unregulated Contaminants – These samples are generally collected as one time sampling events for special purposes.</b>			
Contaminant (units)	Year	Your Water	Range
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) -ppt	2023	5.8	PTRWA is in the initial stages of a design build construction project for the installation of advanced treatment. The goal of the advanced treatment project is to enable the facility to meet regulatory limits for these and other potential limits for emerging compounds.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) - ppt	2023	11	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) - ppt	2023	4.1	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) - ppt	2023	6.2	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) -ppt	2023	3.9	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) - ppt	2023	9.6	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) - ppt	2023	12	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) - ppt	2023	3.8	
1,4-Dioxane - ppb	2024	0.17 (average)	0.15 – 0.20 (range)

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
Term	Definition
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.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, 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.
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.
Not-Applicable, NA	NA: not applicable
Non-Detects, ND	ND: Not detected
Not-Required, NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
Term	Definition
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.
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.
Treatment Technique, TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level, AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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