2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Teachey

Water System No.: NC0431044 Report Year: 2025 Population Served: 663

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified by: Name: Allyson Casey Title: Assistant Town Clerk / Utility Clerk

Signature: _____ Phone #: (910) 285-7564

Delivery Achieved Date: Date Reported to State:

☐ The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting violation (check box, if yes).

Check **all** methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

FOR SYSTEMS THAT SELL WATER TO ANOTHER SYSTEM

☐ A copy of the full report was delivered to the purchasing system(s) by April 1st, so that the purchasing system(s) will be able to meet the July 1st CCR deadline

FOR SYSTEMS THAT PURCHASE WATER FROM ANOTHER SYSTEM

Water systems that purchase treated water from another water system are required to include information from their wholesaler's CCR in their own CCR. If you purchase from multiple systems, then you must include this information for each of the systems that you purchase from via one of the following ways:

☐ Our wholesaler (seller) system posted their CCR on the internet, therefore we provided the direct URL to their CCR in our report under "When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source" section of the CCR template with the following:

☐ Direct URL: Click or tap here to enter text.

☒ Added the seller system's source and SWAP information, data tables, and violations at the end of our report

☐ Coordinated with the seller system to include our data tables and violations within the seller's annual report

FOR ALL SYSTEM POPULATION TYPES 25 – 100,000+

☒ A copy of the full report was sent to all customers directly via the following method(s):

☒ Directly Delivered via

☒ US Mail

☐ Hand Delivery

☒In a Water Bill with a direct URL to CCR

☒ Attach Copy of Water Bill in CCR submittal

☐ Emailed CCR as an attachment or embedded

☐ Attach Copy of Email in CCR submittal

FOR SYSTEMS THAT ARE 100,000+ PERSONS, POST THE CCR ON A PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE INTERNET SITE

☐ A copy of the full report is publicly accessible on this website: Click or tap here to enter text.

FOR SYSTEM THAT ARE 501 – 10,000 PERSONs, SYSTEM IS ELIGIBLE FOR MAILING WAIVER VIA NEWSPAPER

☐ Our system is eligible for CCR delivery via newspaper, which does NOT include a Tier 3 Public Notice, and completed the following:

- ☐ Notified customers that the CCR is not being mailed but will be in the newspaper. Notice includes:
  - ☐ Name of Newspaper: Click or tap here to enter text.
  - ☐ Date of Newspaper: Click or tap here to enter text.
  - ☐ Option to receive a copy of CCR upon request
- ☐ A copy of the newspaper, CCR, and notice to customers has been uploaded in submittal

FOR SYSTEMS THAT ARE 500 OR LESS PERSONS, SYSTEM IS ELIGILBE FOR MAILING WAIVER VIA NOTIFICATION CCR IS AVAILBLE UPON REQUEST

☐ Our system is eligible for a mailing waiver using a Notification of Availability, which does NOT include a Tier 3 Public Notice:

- ☐ Notification of Availability Delivered via
  - ☐ US Mail
  - ☐ Hand Delivery
  - ☐ Email
  - ☐ Posting in one or more locations where persons served by the system can reasonably be expected to see it – Located at: Click or tap here to enter text.
- ☐ A copy of Notification of Availability, and if applicable email, uploaded in submittal

GOOD FAITH EFFORTS FOR ALL SYSTEM POPULATION TYPES 25 – 100,000+

☒ In addition to one of the above required methods, at least one of the following methods were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc.

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the internet at URL: Click or tap here to enter text.
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media
  - ☐ Attach copy of announcement in CCR submittal
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in local newspaper
  - ☐ Attach copy of newspaper in CCR submittal
- ☒ Posting the CCR in public places such as: Teachey Town Hall
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private companies
- ☐ Delivering to community organizations such as: Click or tap here to enter text.
- ☐ Other: Click or tap here to enter text.

Note: Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Teachey

Water System Number: **NC 04-31-044**

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 James Parker at 910-285-7564. 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 town hall the Second Monday night of the month at 6:00 PM.**

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 Teachey** 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 Teachey at (910) 285-7564**. 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*.

12/2025

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, **a copy is available to view at Teachey Town Hall.**

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is purchase water from the Town of Wallace.

This system purchases water from the **Town of Wallace / PWSID: NC 04-31-010**.
To view the Town of Wallace 2025 CCR, please see their full report at the bottom.

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 Teachey** 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)
(Town of Wallace)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well # 1	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 2	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 4	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 5	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 6	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 8	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well # 9	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 11	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 14	Moderate	September 10, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **Town of Teachey** 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 implemented the following source water protection actions: **We follow the Town of Wallace water protection actions since we purchase water from their system.**

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received a MONITORING. ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) violation that covered the time period of 5/1/25 through 5/31/25. We also received a LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE violation that covered the time period of 1/1/26 through 4/9/2026. We are/have reviewed sampling / monitoring / reporting procedures with staff to assure this does not happen again. We have since returned to full compliance.

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.

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.

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 **allyson@teacheytown.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)	6/25/25	0.88 (ppm)	0	0.175 (ppm) - 0.88 (pp)m	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	6/25/25	4.0 (ppb)	0	0.00 (ppb) - 6.0 (ppb)	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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	54.0 (ppb)	49.0 (ppb) - 54.0 (ppb)	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	31.0 (ppb)	28.0 (ppb) - 31.0 (ppb)	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	0.18 (ppm)	0.02 (ppm) - 0.40 (ppm)	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Wallace

Water System Number: NC04-31-010

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 Brent Dean at (910) 285-2812. 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 the Wallace Women's Club (216 NE Railroad St) on the second Thursday of each month at 6PM.**

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. The Town of Wallace 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 Brent Dean, Public Services Director at (910) 285-2812. 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, contact the Public Services Director, Brent Dean at (910) 285-2812.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is **groundwater** from wells located throughout the system.

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 Wallace 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
Well # 2	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 4	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 5	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 6 (no longer in use)	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 8	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well # 9	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 11	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 14	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 15 (Aug 25)	Not Yet Rated	N/A
Well # 16 (Aug 25)	Not Yet Rated	N/A

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Wallace 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 implemented the following source water protection actions: The Town of Wallace has an approved wellhead protection plan (WHP # 148), approved on 12/15/2015, for most of the water sources.

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 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received several reporting violations and 5 monitoring violations. Information for each is detailed in the list below.

- On 4/4/2025 we received five monitoring violations for failure to collect Nitrate samples as required during 2024 at five entry points. Public Notification was delivered to customers in the 2024 Water Quality Report (CCR) distributed in May of 2025. Compliance sampling requirements have been reviewed with all staff to ensure that all future samples are collected within their correct compliance periods. Samples were collected in December of 2025 with no detections.
- On 1/27/2026 we received a reporting violation for failure to provide Public Education on the Lead and Copper action level exceedance that occurred during the annual compliance period beginning January 1st 2025. Public Education was provided to customers on 2/25/2026 as an insert included with each customers utility bill. We did not certify delivery of the public education to the State within the required time frame. The certification requirements have been reviewed with the Town staff responsible for certification.
- On 3/27/2026 we received a reporting violation for failure to distribute a Lead Consumer Notice to customers whose homes were tested for Lead and Copper during the January 1st through December 31st, 2025, compliance monitoring period. Notice was provided to each customer on 10/06/2025 as required, however we did not certify completion of delivery to the State withing the required time frame and notification was not made utilizing the proper form. The form provided did have all pertinent information including each customer's sample results. Results are being mailed to customers on the proper form and will be certified when completed. The certification requirements have been reviewed and proper forms provided to the Town staff responsible for notification and certification.

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.

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.

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.

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 **bdean@wallacenc.gov** .

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90^{th} Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	September 2025	1.161 ppm	2	ND – 8.794	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	September 2025	18 ppb	4	ND – 273	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)	2025	N	52 ppb	ND - 52	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	2 ppb	ND - 2	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	0.7 ppm	0 – 2.2	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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)	11/4/2025 & 12/17/ 2025	N	ND	ND - ND	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	11/4/2025 & 12/17/ 2025	N	8.9 pCi/L	ND – 8.9	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	11/4/2025 & 12/17/ 2025	N	ND	ND - ND	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/17/2025	N	ND	ND - ND	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
Fluoride (ppm)	12/1/2025 & 12/17/2025	N	0.228 ppm	ND – 0.228	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Average)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon (ppb)	9/25, 12/1 & 12/17/2025	N	0.335 ppb	ND – 0.660	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	12/1/2025 & 12/17/2025	0.148 ppm	ND – 0.148	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	12/1/2025 & 12/17/2025	0.04 ppm	0.011 – 0.040	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	12/1/2025 & 12/17/2025	59.8 ppm	6.710 – 59.8	N/A
pH	12/1/2025 & 12/17/2025	8.5	8.0 – 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.							