TOWN OF LONG VIEW
2404 1ST AVE SW
HICKORY, NC 28602

JOHN DOE
123 STREET SW
HICKORY, NC 28602

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

JOHN DOE	Account 099-0000999-9

Previous Balance	$0.00
Current Charges	$52.35
Amount Due	$52.35

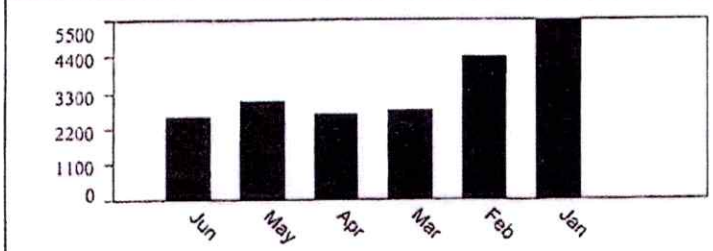
Bill Date	07/01/2018
Due Date	07/15/2018
Service Address	123 STREET SW
Billing Period	05/15/2018 - 06/13/2018
Service Address	123 STREET SW

SPECIAL MESSAGE

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report can be found at: https://longviewnc.gov/Documents/Services/Public%20Works/2025%20Consumer%20Confidence%20Report%20(CCR)%20Certification%20Form.pdf?t=202606161050330

Meter	Meter Read	Previous	Current	Usage
01234567	6/13/2018	0000	3000	3000

Water Usage History (in gallons)



Charge Description	Amount
WATER	19.89
SEWER	20.83
GARBAGE	11.63
Total Due	**$52.35**

DETACH THIS PORTION AND RETURN WITH PAYMENT IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE

ACCOUNT	BILLING DATE	SERVICE ADDRESS
09-0000999-9	07/01/2018	123 STREET SW

Name	JOHN DOE		
DUE DATE	07/15/2018	AMOUNT DUE	$52.35

Please write your account # on your check.

Office Hours: Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00PM

Make check payable & remit to:

TOWN OF LONG VIEW
2404 1ST AVE SW
HICKORY, NC 28602-2009

Paying Your Bill

- **In Person**: at Town Hall
- **Bank Draft**: Come see us, or download form
- **Drop Box**: Located at drive-up window

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: TOWN OF LONG VIEW

Water System No.: NC 01-18-025 Report Year: 2025 Population Served: 5244

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: Chris Eckard Title: Public Works Director

Signature: Phone #: 828-322-6165

Delivery Achieved Date: 6/16/2026 Date Reported to State: 6/16/2026

☐ 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

Please note that the system is NOT eligible for a mailing waiver when adding a Tier 3 Public Notice to the CCR. You must send the CCR via Direct Delivery (methods above) with Tier 3 Public Notices.

☐ 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

Please note that the system is NOT eligible for a mailing waiver when adding a Tier 3 Public Notice to the CCR. You must send the CCR via Direct Delivery (methods above) with Tier 3 Public Notices.

☐ 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: Click or tap here to enter text.
- ☐ 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 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Instructions for CCR Certification of Notification and Delivery and Template

The 2025 CCR Certification Form and the 2025 CCR is due July 1, 2026 for all community water systems. The 2025 CCR Certification Form and 2025 CCR Template are available at https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/drinking-water/compliance-services#CCR. The certification form is designed to ensure water systems fulfill all requirements for report delivery, reporting, and recordkeeping in the Consumer Confidence Report Rule. The template is designed to fulfill all requirements for report content in the Consumer Confidence Report Rule (see 40 CFR Part 141 Subpart O).

Notice: EPA finalized revisions to the Consumer Confidence Report Rule. Starting in 2027, CCRs will need to meet the new requirements. NC DEQ will provide an updated template with these revisions. Please re-visit the template website annually to ensure you have the most updated version of the template to meet federal and state requirements.

2025 CCR Certification Form Instructions

1. **Distribute your 2025 CCR to customers through direct delivery via:**

- Mail – paper copy
  - CWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
- Hand deliver – paper copy
  - CWS hand delivers a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
- Mail – notification that CCR is available on web site via a direct URL
  - CWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a **direct URL** to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed.
    - **A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the "directly deliver" requirement.**
  - The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to:
    - A water bill insert
    - Statement on the water bill
    - Community newsletter
  - A copy of the notice of the direct URL must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
- Email – direct URL to CCR
  - CWS emails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet.
    - **A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the "directly deliver" requirement.**
  - This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically.
  - A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
- Email – CCR sent as an attachment or embedded image
  - CWS emails the CCR as an email attachment [e.g., portable document format (PDF)] or emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email.
  - This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically.
  - A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
- Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement
  - CWS delivers CCR through a method that "otherwise directly delivers" to each bill-paying customer and in coordination with the primacy agency.
  - This category is intended to encompass methods or technologies not included above. CWSs and primacy agencies considering new methods or technologies should consult with the EPA to ensure it meets the intent of "otherwise directly deliver."
- **Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must** post the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site using a direct URL that immediately opens to the full report.

- **Systems serving 10,000 or more persons must** distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above.
- **Systems serving less than 10,000 persons but more than 500 persons must either**: (1) distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, but it will be in what newspaper(s) and when (attach copy of notice). The complete CCR should be printed in the local newspaper, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. *(The 2nd option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!)*
- **Systems serving 500 or fewer persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. *(The 2nd option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!)* A copy of the notice must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
- **Note**: Use of social media or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

2. **Submit and certify a copy of the CCR and all supporting documentation (copy of notice, email, or bill example) through our ECERT Online Certification application in one PDF file**

- ECERT Online Certification and Submittal of CCR:
  - https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/default.aspx
  - The certification form on the Certification Form Document is not required for CCRs submitted through ECERT.
  - For assistance with accessing ECERT please email PWSS.CCR@deq.nc.gov or go to https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/CCRHELP.pdf.
  - **If a Tier 3 Public Notice is included in the report, you must submit to both the CCR and PN modules in ECERT to certify both requirements have been met.**
- **If you do not have access to the internet**, you can mail your CCR, Certification Form, and supporting documentation to: *Public Water Supply Section, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, Attn: CCR Rule Manager.*

Special Instructions for Systems Serving 500 or Fewer Persons

- Systems that serve 500 or fewer customers do not need to directly deliver their CCR if they instead deliver a notice of availability to all customers that explains how they can obtain a copy. This is not an acceptable method if the CCR is being used to deliver a Tier 3 Public Notice.
- The notice could include the name and contact details of who customers should request a copy of the CCR from or it could include a direct URL to view the CCR if the report has been posted online. Examples of these are included below. The notice of availability must be directly delivered to each customer which can be done by mail, hand delivery, or including it with water bills.
- When submitting your CCR to the State, you must include a copy of the notice of availability along with the full CCR report if this distribution method is used.
  - **Example Notice of Availability**
  - The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025 will not be distributed to each customer, but a copy is available upon request. Contact your water system representative, [insert Name] at [insert phone number with area code].
  - **Note**: Water systems should provide a translation of this statement if >10 percent of the population served is non-English speaking. Here is a translation of the above example:
    - El Informe Anual de Calidad de Agua Potable (Informe de Confianza del Consumidor) del año 2025 no se distribuirá a cada cliente, pero puede obtener una copia si la pide. Contacte al representante de su compañía de agua,[insert Name] al [insert phone number with area code] para pedir una copia .
  - **Example Notice of Direct URL:**
  - The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025 will not be distributed to each customer, but the report can be viewed on our website at the following link: [insert link, ex. www.yourwater.org/ccr]
  - **Note**: Water systems should provide a translation of this statement if >10 percent of the population served is non-English speaking. Here is a translation of the above example:
    - El Informe Anual de Calidad de Agua Potable (Informe de Confianza del Consumidor) del año 2025 no se distribuirá a cada cliente, pero puede ver el Informe en nuestra página electrónica en el enlace siguiente: [insert link, ex. www.yourwater.org/ccr]

Special Instructions For Systems That Purchase Water From Another Water System

- Water systems that purchase treated water from another water system are required to include information from their wholesalers 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.
- Here are a few options for including this information in your CCR:
    - If the selling system posted their CCR on the internet, you can provide the direct URL to their CCR in your report. For example, in the section titled "when you turn on the tap, consider the source," you could add the following: "We purchase treated water from [XYZ Water System], and their annual report can be viewed at [XYZwatersystem.org/CCR]"
    - Follow the CCR Template, including the selling systems source and SWAP information in your report, and at the end of the report attach the pages from your sellers CCR that show all their data tables and any violations they received. Make sure that the attached pages are clearly labeled to show which water system they belong to.
    - Coordinate with the selling system to include your table of results/violations, etc. within their annual report; you would still be required to deliver their report to all customers and submit the full report to ECERT, but this would streamline the requirement of having to create a separate report.
- **Note:** Systems that sell water to another water system, are required to provide a copy of their CCR to the systems that purchase from them by April 1st so that the purchase systems will be able to meet the July 1st CCR deadline. Purchasing and selling systems should coordinate with each other to confirm when the CCR information will be delivered to the purchasing systems.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Longview, Town of

PWS ID# 01-18-025

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 Chris Eckard at 828-322-6165. 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 on the second Monday of every month in the council chamber.**

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 amounts 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 Longiew 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 **Chris Eckard at 828-322-6165**. 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 are preparing an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please contact **Chris Eckard at 828-322-6165** for instructions.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

We are a purchase water system. Our water is purchased from the City of Hickory. The water is drawn from Lake Hickory, which is part of the Catawba River.

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 Longview 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
City of Hickory (Lake Hickory)	Higher	September 9, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Longview 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@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. 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 no violations.

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.

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.

TOWN OF LONGVIEW
Tables of Detected Contaminants

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	N	1.19	0.8	1.64	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	64	30	102	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	32	26	32	N/A	60	Byproduct 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	August 2025	0.050	0	0	0.207	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	August 2025	<3.0	0	0	11	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 contact **Chris Eckard at 828-322-6165**.

WATER PURCHASED from CITY OF HICKORY
Tables of Detected Contaminants

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source
Our water source is surface water from Lake Hickory, which is part of the Catawba River. Due to the proximity of Lake Hickory/Catawba River to major roads such as Hwy 321 and NC Hwy 127 and the potential for contamination due to vehicles, road run-off and development, Lake Hickory/Catawba River has a susceptibility rating of "higher". This does not mean Lake Hickory/Catawba River has poor water quality. It simply means that potential for contamination is higher than other water bodies that do not have these influences.

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 the City of Hickory 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
Lake Hickory	Higher	September 9, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Hickory 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@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.

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	0.246 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	August 2025	<0.050	0	N/D	0.129	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	August 2022	<3.0	0	No Detection		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 wboyd@hickorync.gov

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC's) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	1/22/25	N	ND	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1/22/25	N	ND	N/A		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	1/17/24	N	ND	N/A		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	11/4/25	N	ND	N/A		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG (ppm)	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#__)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	N	1.00	1.00 – 2.86	<2.00	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ACC #2

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	N	1.17	0.14	1.91	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	73	19	110	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	31	13	38	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm) – EP1	1/22/25	N	0.61	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) – EP2	1/22/25	N	0.57	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	1/22/25	20.1	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (mg/L)	1/22/25	19.0	N/A	
pH (SU's)	1/22/25	7.3	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO3)	1/22/25	17.4	N/A	N/A
Hardness (mg/L CaCO3)	1/22/25	16.3	N/A	N/A
Iron (mg/L)	1/22/25	No Detection	N/A	0.3