

City of Reidsville

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report Water System Number: 02-79-020



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Included are details about your source 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 are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing this information to our customers.

WHAT THE EPA WANTS YOU TO KNOW

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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. Guidelines from the EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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 Reidsville 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. 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>. (Find more information pertaining to lead and copper on [page 3](#))



Understanding Contaminants Listed in this Report

All sources of drinking water, including tap and bottled, involve water that travels over the surface of the land or through the ground. The water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial-** viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic-** 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-** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemicals-** 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-** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Approximately 150 contaminants are regularly monitored in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations to ensure the production of high-quality water. This table below lists all substances that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. All substances were below regulatory limits. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your drinking water poses a health risk. For a more complete list of substances that were analyzed in 2024, please call the City of Reidsville Water Treatment Plant at (336) 342-4002.

MONITORED LEAVING THE TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE/ CHARACTERISTIC	UNIT	HIGHEST ALLOWED BY EPA (MCL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE		POTENTIAL SOURCE
					LOW	HIGH	
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	25	14	34	Residual from the treatment process
Chloramines	mg/L	MRDL: 4.0	MRDLG: 4.0	RAA: 2.62	1.23	3.56	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Chlorine	mg/L	MRDL: 4.0	MRDLG: 4.0	RAA: 1.98	1.08	2.73	Water additive used to control microbes
Color	CU	None	SMCL: 15	1	0	5	Suspended particles like sediment, algae, or organic matter and residuals
Fluoride	mg/L	4.0	SMCL: 2.0	0.74	0.12	0.98	Water additive that promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness ¹	mg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	24	18	32	Natural deposits and residuals from the treatment process
Iron	mg/L	None	SMCL: 0.30	0.034	0.000	0.080	Natural deposits
Manganese	mg/L	None	SMCL: 0.05	0.005	0.000	0.030	Natural deposits
pH	SU	None	SMCL: 6.5-8.5	7.72	6.90	8.80	Plumbing corrosion, natural deposits, and residuals from the treatment process
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	126.66	93.40	155.50	Mine waste and natural deposits
Turbidity ²	NTU	TT	None	0.058	0.021	0.099	Erosion of natural deposits and soil runoff
Sodium	mg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	10.79	10.79	10.79	Natural deposits and residuals from the treatment process
Sulfate	mg/L	None	SMCL: 250	20.8	20.8	20.8	Mine waste and natural deposits

PRECURSORS TO DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Total Organic Carbon ³	Removal Ratio	TT	None	RRA: 1.29	1.07	1.60	Naturally present in the environment
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REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE: MICROBIAL CONTAMINATES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Total Residual Chlorine ⁴	mg/L	MRDL: 4.0	MRDLG: 4.0	2.63	1.23	3.56	Disinfection additive to control microbes
Free Chlorine ⁴	mg/L	MRDL: 4.0	MRDLG: 4.0	1.99	1.08	2.73	Disinfection additive to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁵	Presence/ Absence	TT ⁵	None	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> ⁶	Presence/ Absence	0	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

¹City of Reidsville's water is considered to be soft (USGS standards established in 1962).

²100% of monthly samples were <0.30. The EPA requirement is 95%. Combined filtered effluent used for compliance. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water, it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³TOC compliance is based on 35% and 45% removal of Total Organic Carbon; the removal ratio RRA must be <1.0

⁴Tested at each bacteriological sample site. There were 180 samples tested in 2024.

⁵For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, the system has two or more total coliform-positive samples in the same monitoring period. (The city of Reidsville had 0 of 180 test positive for total coliforms in 2024)

⁶Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) based on presence of *E. coli*. Samples must be confirmed by repeats. The following situations result in an *E. coli* MCL: The system has an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. The system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. The system fails to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample is total-coliform positive.

LEAD AND COPPER

The table below 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 bfranchi@reidsvillenc.gov.

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINATES								
SUBSTANCE/ CHARACTERISTIC	UNIT	HIGHEST ALLOWED BY EPA (MCL)	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	RANGE		NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	POTENTIAL SOURCE
					LOW	HIGH		
Lead ⁷	mg/L	AL: 0.015	0	90th percentile= <0.0030	<0.0030	0.0165	1	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper ⁷	mg/L	AL: 1.30	1.3	90th percentile= 0.1140	<0.0500	0.4100	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

⁷A minimum of 30 at-risk homes were tested from July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024 by a state certified lab for lead and copper; all consumers that requested lead and copper testing were tested by a state certified lab.

LEAD COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

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 Reidsville Public Works Department at 336-349-1070 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Reidsville Water Treatment Plant via phone at (336) 342-4002 or via email at publicwork@reidsvillenc.gov.

For the past year, the City of Reidsville and its contracted engineering firm, Black & Veatch, have been researching service lines throughout the City's water distribution system. By October of 2024, all water distribution systems in the United States, including municipalities like the City of Reidsville, were mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to complete a lead service line inventory of all water connections.

During this time, Black & Veatch has been working with the City's Public Works Department to identify all of its City-

maintained service lines to determine what type of material comprises these water lines. Thus far, we have not found any City-maintained lines comprised of lead materials.

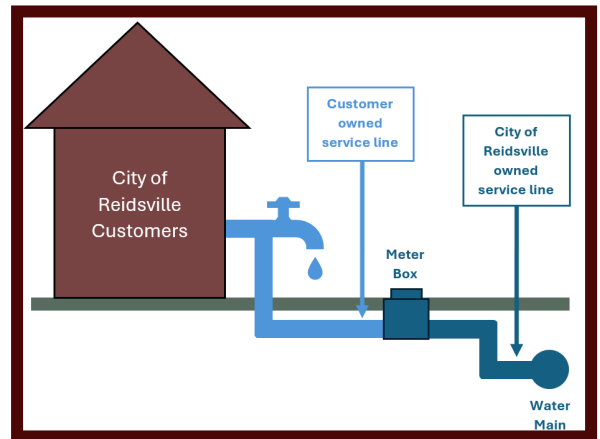
However, lead water pipes may still be found in our system, particularly on private property with older homes and businesses.

We are asking for your help identifying privately owned service lines. To assist in identifying the materials used in their private service lines, property owners should do the following:

Contact the Reidsville Public Works Department at 336-349-1070 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Review the EPA's step-by-step guide to help people identify lead pipes in their

homes called Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead, which is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.



STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)



The City of Reidsville Water Treatment Plant is proud to announce that they met and exceeded 100% of all state and federal regulations for the year 2024!

The City of Reidsville has also tested for inorganics, nitrate/nitrite, asbestos, synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and radiological contaminants. All tests for these contaminants indicated non detection in the water supply.

LOCATION	UNIT	HIGHEST ALLOWED BY EPA (MCL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (MCLG)	LRAA	RANGE		POTENTIAL SOURCE
					LOW	HIGH	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Code 2950⁸							
B01	ppb	80	None	39	30	49	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B02	ppb	80	None	38	31	47	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B03	ppb	80	None	49	39	58	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B04	ppb	80	None	39	35	43	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Code 2456⁹							
B01	ppb	60	None	27	4	41	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B02	ppb	60	None	24	4	34	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B03	ppb	60	None	29	9	37	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B04	ppb	60	None	29	17	38	By-product of drinking water disinfection

⁸Certain people who are exposed to drinking water containing Trihalomethanes (TTHM) more than the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk for getting cancer. MCL= 80 µg/L.

⁹Certain people who are exposed to drinking water containing Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk for getting cancer. MCL= 60µg/L.

KEY ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

<: Less than symbol; below the detection limit of the instrument

AL: Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

CU: Color Units

HAA5: Haloacetic acids; a group of disinfection by-products that form when chlorine compounds that are used to disinfect water react with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average; 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 By-Product Rule

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; 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. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of it affecting their health.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; 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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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.

µg/L: Micrograms per Liter; equivalent to parts per billion (ppb); corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

µmho/cm: Micromhos per Centimeter; unit of measurement for conductivity

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter, equivalent to parts per million (ppm); corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000

ng/L: Nanograms per Liter, equivalent to parts per trillion (ppt); corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PFOA: Perfluorooctanoic acid, health advisory-.004ng/L

PFOS: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, health advisory-.02 ng/L

Other PFAS: Perfluorinated Compounds including Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), and Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)

ppb: Parts per billion; equivalent to Micrograms per liter (µg/L); corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

ppm: Parts per million; equivalent to Milligrams per liter (mg/L); corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000

ppt: Parts per trillion; equivalent to Nanograms per liter (ng/L); corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

RAA: Running Annual Average based on four quarters

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level; non-enforceable guidelines for drinking water due to aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor. These substances are not considered a risk to human health at the established levels.

SU: Standard Units

TOC: Total Organic Carbon; a combined filtered effluent used for compliance

TT: Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes; a group of disinfection by-products that form when chlorine compounds that are used to disinfect water react with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

2023-2024 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminated monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

UCMR5 CONTAMINANT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	AUG 2023	NOV 2023	FEB 2024	MAY 2024
PFBA	ppt	<4.5	<5	<5	<5
PFPeA	ppt	<2.7	<3	<3	<3
PFHxA	ppt	<2.7	<3	<3	<3
PFHpA	ppt	<2.7	<3	<3	<3
PFOA	ppt	<3.6	<4	<4	<4
PFBS	ppt	<2.7	<3	<3	<3
PFHxS	ppt	<2.7	<3	<3	<3
PFOS	ppt	<3.6	<4	<4	4.0
FTS62	ppt	<4.5	<5	<5	<5
LITHIUM	ppb	<9	<9	<9	<9

REIDSVILLE'S SOURCE WATER

The water that is used by this system is surface water from Lake Reidsville. The water treatment plant is located at 278 Reid Lake Road.

Everyone wants clean, safe drinking water and we assume this natural resource will always be available to us. However, drinking water sources can be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including underground storage tanks for gasoline, permitted wastewater discharges and other waste disposal sites, improper handling of hazardous materials, urban storm water runoff, or other types of non-point source contamination such as runoff produced by agricultural activities and land clearing for development. *It is important to do your part in keeping our source water clean!*



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 the source for The City of Reidsville was determined by combining the

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Lake Reidsville	Moderate	September 10, 2020

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 shown to the right.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Lake Reidsville may be viewed on the web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/> Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the

PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

GENERAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water quality, please contact:

Blake Franchi
336-342-4002
bfranchi@reidsvillenc.gov

En Español- Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe o inquietudes sobre la calidad del agua, comuníquese con:

Blake Franchi
336-342-4002
bfranchi@reidsvillenc.gov

To report water main breaks, sanitary sewer backups, sewer overflows, or other system maintenance concerns, please call 336-634-3300.

For more drinking water information, visit the EPA’s website at water.epa.gov

