Secondary Contaminants, required by the North Carolina Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Iron (ppm)	March 2018	.92	N/A	.3
Manganese (ppm)	March 2018	.038	N/A	.05
Nickel (ppm)	March 2018	None	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	March 2018	3.26	N/A	N/A
pH	March 2018	6.7	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Creasman at (828) 669-8002. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Walkup Building located at 300 Community Center Circle in Mon-

Glossary

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr.) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Detected – meaning any contaminant that was found even if below the MCL. "Detected" does not mean there is a violation.

Extra Note: MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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 having the described health effect.

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Town of Montreat

Good News About Your Water

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Montreat

System ID Number 01-11-484

Town of Montreat 2017Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Town of Montreat is 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 from where your water comes, 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 to 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.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on the Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system comes from ground water, drawn by wells from the Flat Creek Aquifer. Wells 2,3 and 5 are located on the right side of Assembly Drive near the Gate. Well 1 is located at the campground and Wells A and B are located on Texas Road. Well 6 is located next to the Town Services Building. Well A01 is located on Harmony Road near the 500,000 gallon storage tank. Wells A02, A03 and A04 are located at the head of Greybeard Trail located off of Samuel B. Lincoln Way.

Source Water Assessment Program

The N.C. Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply Section (PWS), Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across N.C. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source 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 Montreat was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and locations of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e. characteristics or existing conditions of the well and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well #3	Lower	April, 2017
Well #5	Lower	April, 2017
Well #6	Lower	April, 2017
Well #A	Moderate	April, 2017
Well #B	Moderate	April, 2017
Well #1	Lower	April, 2017
Well #2	Lower	April, 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Montreat may be viewed on the web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. 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, PWSID#, 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 systems' potential to become contaminated by potential contaminant sources in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. The Town has implemented the Wellhead Protection Plan to aid in source water protection. You can help protect your drinking water in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center; and volunteer in the community during clean-up efforts to protect your water source.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2017 the Town received no monitoring or reporting violations.

Montreat Water Quality and What it Means

The Town of Montreat routinely monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2017. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

2017 Test Results

Contaminants	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	None	N/A	0	<1.0	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform	No	None	N/A	0	<1.0	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Inorganic Substances						
Copper (ppm)	No	0.375	90th Percentile	0	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	No	None	O sites	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	No	None	0 sites	10	AL = 10	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; erosion of natural deposits
Radio-logical	No	None	0 sites	0	AL = 15	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Disinfection By-Products						
Trihalome-thane (ppb)	No	None	Range Low .002 High .002	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	No	None	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection