Ridge Haven Property Owners Association
Electronic Meeting Minutes
April, 2021

This is second electronic meeting of the Ridge Haven POA. Presiding over the meeting were the following Board members:

Kim Conner – President
Tom Osterhaus – Vice President/Secretary
Lynn Taylor – Treasurer
Jim Bishop
Mel Standen

1. We finished the updating our By-laws and Standards and Procedures regarding electronic meetings and voting. These can be viewed on our website at "ridgehavenpoa.org".

2. Committee Reports (See following): Treasurer, Roads, Architectural.

3. Candidates for Office: 36 votes were received for each item, thus meeting the quorum requirements.

A. Approved – Tom Osterhaus to serve as POA President for the 2021-23 beginning 5/1/21.

B. Approved – Mel Standen to serve as Secretary for the 2021-23 term beginning 5/1/21.

C. Approved - Paul Pensiero to serve on the Board of Directors filling Chris Tipton's term which expires in 2022 beginning 5/1/21.

D. Approved - Lee Sherrill to serve on the Road Committee for the 2021-2023 term beginning 5/1/21.

E. Approved the Minutes of March 6, 2019: See following.

Respectfully Submitted,

Tom Osterhaus
VP/Secretary RH POA

Attachments:

RH POA Architectural Committee Report for 2020

1-24-20 Lot #46 LR - Deb Wetmore submitted her final color selection for the exterior of their house. Colors were approved.

5-15-20 Jeff Geddes (Lot #14R LR) requested names and numbers for having a few trees removed.

10-27-20 A plan was submitted by Chris Siemasko (Lot #61 PR) to make improvements to the front of their house. This was approved.

12-16-20 A request was made to build a shipping container house on Fox Ln. This request was denied.

12-31-20 An inquiry by Jeff Gerdes about some trees that were being cut down on Lot #6R LR. This neighbor had permission to remove these trees to open their view.

1-28-21 A complaint by Andy VonCannon about trees that were cut down on his lot (Lot #32R LR). This was settled privately.

3-2-21 Lot #30 LR - Peggy Galloway submitted plans for building a house on their lot. These plans were approved.

Repectfully Submitted,

Ginny Kolozvari, Chairperson
RH POA Architectural Committee

Road Committee Report for 2020

First and foremost, we want to thank every resident that has trimmed the road edges and blew leaves out of ditches in both subdivisions this past year! Your efforts have enabled us to keep the road expenditures to a minimum so we can save funds to pay for future repairs and upkeep to our paved roads.

2020Synopsis:

- **Beginning balance of the road account on January 1, 2020 $8,311.74.**
- **Road paving loan payments in the amount of $1,325.98 were paid on the first of every month to Chris Tipton.**
- **In February a snow fall occurred; plowing done by Nathan Emerson; Cost $420.00.**
- **In May, road fees paid by residents were deposited into the road fund account; $21,580 which brought the total to 33,330.04**
- **Chris Tipton moved out of the country in late October so the POA board decided to transfer funds from the POA into the road account to pay off the remainder of the loan; total principal $28,215.56. There were 22 payments left ($1,325.98 x 22) totaling $29,171.56. A savings of $956 was gained by paying the loan off early. Funds will be paid back to the POA out of the Road Account in 2021 and 2022.**
- **In October, weed eating of Fox Lane was done as it was quite overgrown; cost $350.00.**
- **In November Scruggs Asphalt seal coated major road cracks on all pavement in both Panther Ridge and Laurel Ridge.**
- **In November we verbally contracted with Carolina Paving Solutions to repair two major pavement problems that will continue to degrade and cause more damage; those spots are near Jim Bishop's house on Panther Gap and on road to the Hill's house on Panther Trace. The quote was for $4,116. Unfortunately, due to weather delays and previous contracts the company was not able to do the repairs. The road Committee chair contacted them in late February 2021 and was assured we were on their list of to do's in the spring.**
- **The ending balance in the road fund on December 31, 2020 was $24,344.51; some of that money will go back to the POA account due to the loan payoff.**

- **Road fees paid by the residents will be deposited again into the account in April 2021; expected amount $21,580.**

Future road projects:

- ***We need residents to serve on the Road Committee. If you have ideas or want to have a say in the repair maintenance of the roads, then this is the way to do it. Pat Powers also would like to step down as the chair. Pat has been the chair for almost 5 years and will gladly stay on the committee for another year while someone else chairs it to ensure a smooth transition. It does not take a lot of time, just some light bookkeeping and planning for future costs and potential major expenses. If interested, please reach out to Tom Osterhaus!***

- **Clean the roadside drainage ditches of debris and fallen leaves in April or May 2021. Cost unknown at this time; some of the residents assisted in this endeavor.**

- **Some edging of the older asphalt roads in both subdivisions is still needed. Edging with road/gravel mix to provide a foundation for the road edges to prevent further deterioration of the road edges and provide a smoother surface for cars having to pull off the road for oncoming traffic to pass keeps the pavement from deteriorating.**

- **Normal maintenance will be done in 2021 as needed such as snow plowing, trimming, leaf blowing, cleaning out ditches and sealing asphalt cracks; much of it is being done by residents!**

- **We only have two totally unpaved roads (Lost Panther and Oak Brook East) and two roads partially unpaved (Panther Trace and very end of Ruffed Grouse). Until the lots those roads lead to are built upon, they will not be further improved or paved. All are passable to the lots.**

- **In the summer of 2021, an assessment of the roads will be taken to see if any are in need of major repair or patching and a plan will be put into place to repair them taking into account the amount of funds available in the road account.**

Treasurer's Report for 2020

We began the year with a balance of $71,513.87 Account assets were
$ 21,289.33 Non-Profit Organization Checking Account
S 8,311.74 Road Maintenance and Construction Account
$ 41,912.14 Money Market Account

We made a total of 9 monthly payments to Chris Tipton for the road loan, for a total of $11,933.82. On October 3, 2020, a payment of $28,215.56 was paid to Chris Tipton for the purpose of paying off the loan, due to him selling his house and moving to Norway. The road project is officially closed and paid in full.

A total of $36,960.00 was collected for the 2020 POA billing. These funds included $20,760.00 for road fees, $7,300 for dues and $8,900.00 for the assessment.

In 2020 a total of $9,600 was paid to Ridge Haven for the amenities. The remaining balance to be paid to Ridge Haven over the next two (2) years will be $19,200.00

The 2020 activity concerning the Road Maintenance account should be included in the Road Committee Report, normally prepared by Pat Powers.

We ended 2020 with a balance of $54,143.89
Account assets were
$ 16,386.16 Non-Profit Organizational Checking Account
$ 24,346.58 Road Maintenance and Construction Account
$ 13,411.15 Money Market Account

Submitted by Lynn Taylor, Treasurer

To all the “customers” serviced on the Ridge Haven Water Treatment facility I am pleased to provide you with a copy of the annual Consumer Confidence Report. In it you will find a detailed summary of the water system, and what is in the water you are drinking. You will find as well a record of the most current state mandated test results. I am pleased to inform you that the system had no violations for the year 2019. There will be a printed copy in the Ridge Haven main office, and you may also obtain a copy from me by request.

Thanks,

Paul Johnson Jr.
1000 Wilds Ridge Rd.
Brevard, NC 28712
pdjbelle@yahoo.com
Phone - (828) 273-3573

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Ridge Haven CC
PWS ID# 01-88-132

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 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 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 Paul Johnson …. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

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).

If present, elevated levels of 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. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. '

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 (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 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 Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is classified as well water. Two wells on the Ridge Haven Camp property provide the water. Well #1 is located near the bathhouse by the South Recreational Field. Well # 2 is located down near the Mudgeville cabins. The well house for #2 serves as the treatment facility as well.

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Ridge Haven CC (PWS ID# 01-88-132) 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 #1	lower	April 2017
Well #2	moderate	April 2017

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 PCS's in the assessment area.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

The Ridge Haven CC water system received no violations for the year 2020.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor 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, 2020.** 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.

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

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

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

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

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

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

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

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.

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.
Extra Note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	one positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	11/7/2018	N	0.38	NA		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		0.3	0.3	Rain water and runoff transferring Iron deposits in the soil to the water table.
Manganese (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		0.05	0.05	It exists in well water as a naturally occurring groundwater mineral, but may also be present due to underground pollution sources
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		NA	NA	Nickel is released into the environment by power plants, metal factories and waste incinerators. It is also used in fertilizers and enters groundwater from farm runoff.
PH	11/7/2018	N	7.859	NA		NA	NA	Natural acidic or base level of the raw well water
Selenium (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	8.020	NA		NA	NA	Sodium is a substance that occurs naturally in groundwater, the source of well water.
Sulfate (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		250	250	As water moves through soil and rock formations that contain sulfate minerals, some of the sulfate dissolves into the groundwater.
Thallium (ppb)	11/7/2018	N	ND	NA		0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0002	NA	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide

Atrazine (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	3/14/18	N	<0.00002	NA	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0009	NA	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0002	NA	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.001	NA	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0006	NA	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.00132	NA	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	3/14/18	N	<0.0002	NA	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0002	NA	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.00001	NA	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	3/14/18	N	<0.00001	NA	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	3/14/18	N	<0.00004	NA	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	3/14/18	N	<0.00002	NA	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.002	NA	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.00004	NA	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0001	NA	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.00007	NA	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.001	NA	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	ND	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)			N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	3/14/18	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	8/12/20	N	ND	NA	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	8/12/20	1.22ppm	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	8/12/20	0.01ppm	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	ND	NA	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	ND	NA	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	N	ND	NA	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	N	ND	NA	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	N	ND	NA	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	ND	NA	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Please contact Paul Johnson if you have any questions or comments about this report.

Thank you,

Paul D. Johnson Jr. 6/10/2021