

## **RidgeHaven POA 2022 Electronic Meeting Minutes and Reports.**

eMail sent May 16, 2022.

This is to **re-announce** an electronic meeting of the RidgeHaven POA, to be held during the next two weeks (14 days) until **May 29th**. to address any issues that may be submitted by any member during this time, to our email address **ridgehavenpoa@gmail.com**

The 2021 annual reports from the Architectural Committee, the Road Committee, and the Treasurer can be found [here](#).

The April 2022 Board Meeting minutes can be found [here](#).

Additional information is available at our website <http://ridgehavenpoa.org/>

Any raised issues requiring a vote of the membership will be added to a ballot, which will also include the items requiring votes for the terms of office for those board members whose current terms expire this year.

We thank you for your input and look forward to contacting you again soon.

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eMail - sent May 30, 2022

This is the voting ballot for the 2022 RidgeHaven POA electronic meeting.

Please reply to this email with your votes for motions 1, 2, 3 and 4 - one set of votes per Lot, before June 12th (two week's time).

We need a quorum to carry out the business of the association. Please vote YES or NO to each motion.

**Motion 1**, proposed by Tom Osterhaus, seconded by Mel Standen:

Extend Lynn Taylor's term as Treasurer for 2022 - 2024 term

**Motion 2**, proposed by Tom Osterhaus, seconded by Mel Standen:

Extend Jim Bishop's term as Board Member for 2022 - 2024 term.

**Motion 3**, proposed by Tom Osterhaus, seconded by Mel Standen:

Extend Paul Pensiero's term as Board Member for 2022 - 2025 term.

**Motion 4**, proposed by member Glenn Evers, seconded by Tom Osterhaus

Change our By-laws to not allow additional purchased houses/properties to be short-term rented.

**Rationale for motion 4 from Glenn Evers:** I am in Property Management and in my career have also been involved with managing HOA associations. I have had many experiences with VRBO/Air BNB residences. I will not bore you with the damage I have seen in places rented out in these cases and you may have seen news stories about huge house parties that have been held in these places that have resulted in huge destruction. No matter how much money people spend, they will never treat rented property as they do their own. Luckily, longer term rentals, while they also may have their problems, do not present the issues that these vacation rentals do. Several people who live around one such house in this program in our development, have spoken of late night

parties that they have listened to. Most of the people going to these are on vacation. Most do not mean to cause problems but are on vacation and therefore will stay up late and not be concerned about the quiet enjoyment of those around them. Many of the homes in this development could turn over ownership in the next 10 years. While it is extremely profitable to put a home in these programs, it can be detrimental to the value of our community. I know that I would not want to live next door to one of these and neither would many people who come here for the peace and quiet. This is a development of mature adults for the most part and I think many would agree that what we have here is a quiet, safe neighborhood and unfortunately, we could lose that if we ended up with more of these here. Also, as you are aware, we don't really have the infrastructure here for the increased traffic. With only one road in and out, increased traffic would only result in more issues. I hope our neighbors will see the importance of maintaining a development of owners who care about where we live and keep the special place we are blessed enough to live. I stand ready to answer any questions or be of assistance in any way I can. Thank you! Glenn Evers.

**Information and Remarks from the POA Board of Directors:**

The current By-laws having to do with Short-term rentals are documented in our Standards and Procedures, section 3, which is attached with this email in full, for your convenience. This motion, if voted up, would exempt any current property or house owner in RidgeHaven POA. It will take effect June, 2022.

The Restrictive and Protective Covenants which apply to all RidgeHaven POA Lots (Owners and Renters) details what is considered to be a "NUISANCE" in ARTICLE 5, which is also attached to this email for your convenience.

Rules, standards and non-compliance consequences for Short-term Rentals were established by a majority electronic vote of the POA membership in 2019. The rules specifically require ALL renters, tenants, and other guests regardless of nature or duration of occupancy to adhere to the same standards of conduct as other Ridge Haven residents, including but not limited to: 1. Not creating a nuisance (as defined in Article 5 of the Ridge Haven restrictive covenants) 2. Use of roadways (e.g., driving behavior, parking), and 3. Use/Care of common areas.

These rules rely on owners and renters being aware of them, and any person disturbed by non compliant activities to report them to a board member in a timely fashion so that they may be addressed.

In addition, the Board will say this: we have not received any complaints regarding parties, loud music, or other disturbances after the 10 PM hour regarding any of our AirB&Bs, except in the Ruffed Grouse matter which occurred prior to our knowing that the home was being used as a short-term rental.

**If you don't want to allow additional purchased houses/properties to be short-term rented, vote YES to motion 4,**

**If you prefer to keep the rules the way they are, vote NO to motion 4.**

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eMail sent June 14, 2022

Here are the results of the 2022 Electronic Meeting/Ballot Votes -

Number of eligible lots to cast votes: 71

Quorum (40%): 29

Number of Lots represented by votes cast: 46.

**Motion 1, Yes 45, No 1**

- Extend Lynn Taylor's term as Treasurer for 2022 - 2024 term

**Motion 2**, Yes 43, No 3

- Extend Jim Bishop's term as Board Member for 2022 - 2024 term.

**Motion 3**, Yes 42, No 4

- Extend Paul Pensiero's term as Board Member for 2022 - 2025 term.

**Motion 4**, Yes 31, No 15.

- Change our By-laws to not allow additional purchased houses/properties to be short-term rented.

All motions are passed.

Consequently, the RidgeHaven POA Standards and Procedures document Section 3 will be updated to reflect the outcome of motion 4,

to say that **no Lot purchased after June 2022 may be used for short term renting**, while all others remain subject to the current restrictions.

**2021 Activity report from Architecture Committee, submitted by Ginny Kolozvari.  
March 10, 2022**

8-5-21 There was a request for signs to be put up , at the entrance to each subdivision, requesting that cars slow down to protect wildlife. After research into if this type of sign actually works, it was not approved.

9-15-21 Mel Standen surveyed the PR and LR subdivisions to locate all of the 44 culverts. He has marked the locations with 1/2 inch galvanized metal conduit poles for the purpose of keeping these areas clean.

10-10-21 The Architecture Committee approved plans, presented by Jim Taylor, for the building of a two car, stand alone, garage. This garage would match his house and other garage.

11-8-21 The Architecture Committee approved a sign, requested by Tim and Pat Powers, for their subdivision, stating "Dead end" or "No Thru Traffic ".

Also approved was the putting up of two mirrors on Panther Gap Rd. and possibly Ruffed Grouse and West View.

## Road Committee Report 2021

*First and foremost, we want to thank every resident that has assisted 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.*

### **2021 Synopsis:**

- ◆ Beginning balance of the road account on January 1, 2021 \$24,344.51.
- ◆ March 10, 2021 we paid Jon Champ \$300 for cleaning up Fox Lane.
- ◆ On April 6, 2021 we paid Carolina Pavement Solutions \$5762.00 for pavement repairs; Panther Gap road edge by Bishop's house, Panther Trace where huge root down middle of road broke/raised pavement badly, and Fox Lane where a water pipe had to be repaired.
- ◆ On May 11, 2021 we paid Property Innovations \$2,020.00 for grading and fill for Lost Panther and upper part of Ruffed Grouse.
- ◆ On June 6, 2021 we paid Property Innovations \$4,960.00 for repair of sunk area on Overbrook along with repaving the section and to repair the worst road edges on Panther Gap.
- ◆ In June, Jim Bishop and Pat Powers met with Greg McCall of M&M Grading to speak to him about contracting with the POA for work that needs to be done on our roads and edges. He quoted a price and stated that he wanted to be the sole contact for work in our area if we chose to go with his company. The POA met and decided to go with him.
- ◆ On August 11, 2021 we paid M&M Grading \$4,345.00 for limb and tree cutting of Panther Trace, Lost Panther, Ruffed Grouse and Oak Brook.
- ◆ On November 22, 2021 Mel Standen was reimbursed \$193.74 for purchasing poles to mark culverts. **\*\*Thanks Mel for making the poles and installing them!\*\***
- ◆ On November 22 2021 Road Fees were deposited into the road account in the amount of \$6,692.22; that was the remaining amount of collected road fees after paying back the POA account half of the loan payoff. **\*\*The remaining half of the payoff will be kept by the POA in 2022 and then all the collected road fees will be deposited into the road account in 2023.\*\***
- ◆ On November 26, 2021 M&M Grading was paid \$2,362.50 for Grading/mowing of slopes and shoulders in Panther Ridge.
- ◆ On December 10, 2021 Pat Powers was reimbursed \$503.85 for the purchase of 3 36" road mirrors; 2 for Panther Gap and 1 for Overbrook. **\*\*Thanks Jim Bishop and Pat Powers for installing them!\*\***
- ◆ On December 15, 2021 M&M Grading was paid \$503.75 for blowing out the ditches of both subdivisions.

### **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 is stepping down as the chair very soon. Pat has been the chair since October 2015 and will gladly assist the new chair 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!***

- ◆ The road committee members will be meeting with Greg McCall in late March to discuss the following repairs/upkeep needed:
- ◆ Clean the roadside drainage ditches of debris and fallen leaves in April or May 2022.
- ◆ Additional material is needed along the edges of the asphalt roads in both subdivisions. 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.
- ◆ Mow/trim the grass/weeds from the edges of all the roads at least two times during growing season.
- ◆ Blow out the ditches of leaves @ November/December 2022 after leaves fall.
- ◆ Cut back any slopes/road edges of trees/limbs that need it.
- ◆ Crack sealing of all the roads is needed; it hasn't been done since 2020; will contact Scruggs asphalt for that service as M&M doesn't do that.
- ◆ 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.

## Treasurer's Report for 2021

We began 2021 with a balance of **\$54,143.89**

Account assets were

**\$ 16,386.16** Non-Profit Organization Checking Account

**\$ 24,346.58** Road Maintenance and Construction Account

**\$ 13,422.15** Money Market Account

. A total of **\$36,960.00** was collected for the 2021 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 and final balance to be paid to Ridge Haven next year will be **\$9,600.00**

. The 2021 activity concerning the Road Maintenance account should be included in the Road Committee Report, normally prepared by Pat Powers.

. We ended 2021 with a balance of **\$58,953.70**

Account assets were

**\$ 35,448.25** Non-Profit Organizational Checking Account

**\$ 10,090.11** Road Maintenance and Construction Account

**\$ 13,415.34** 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 2021. 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](mailto:pdjbelle@yahoo.com)  
Phone - (828) 273-3573



2021 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 2021.

## 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, 2021.** 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 <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	03-10-2021	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)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03-10-2021	N	0.278	NA		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		0.3	0.3	Rain water and runoff transferring iron deposits in the soil to the water table.
Manganese (ppb)	03-10-2021	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)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	03-10-2021	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	03-10-2021	N	7.250	NA		NA	NA	Natural acidic or base level of the raw well water
Selenium (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	ND	NA		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppb)	03-10-2021	N	8.020	NA		NA	NA	Sodium is a substance that occurs naturally in groundwater, the source of well water.
Sulfate (ppb)	03-10-2021	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)	03-10-2021	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		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0002	NA		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide

Atrazine (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00002	NA	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0009	NA	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0002	NA	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.001	NA	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0006	NA	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00132	NA	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0002	NA	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0002	NA	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00001	NA	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00001	NA	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00004	NA	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00002	NA	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.002	NA	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00004	NA	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0001	NA	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.00007	NA	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	05-12-2021	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		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
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)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	05-12-2021	N	<0.0005mg/L	NA	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	05-12-2021	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 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	8/11/21	0.372ppm	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	8/11/21	0.00pm	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. 6/10/2022