2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
GLEN LAUREL
Water System Number: NC10-88-013

Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact [GLEN LAUREL(TOWN OF ROSMAN)] at [(828) 884-6859]. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at ROSMAN TOWN HALL. 2ND WEEK OF EACH MONTH AT 6:PM].**

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
Pesticides and Herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
Organic Chemical Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
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.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **[GLEN LAUREL (TOWN OF ROSMN)]** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **[BRIAN**

SHELTON TOWN OF ROSMAN 828-884-6859]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, **[ROSMAN TOWN HALL FOR A COPY OF THE INVENTORY AT ROSMANTOWN@COMPORIUM.NET].**

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is **[GROWN]** and is located [WELL #5 LOCATED AT WELL HOUSE LOCATED OFF GLEN LAUREL RD #6 IS LOCATED LEFT SIDE OF GLEN LAUREL RD]

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

NOTE: THE WATER SYSTEM WAS RESTARTED October 2024, THE SWAP HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED. 1 HAVE CONTACT ASHEVILLE REGONAL OFFICE IN REGARDS TO THIS. BASED ON AN OLDER CCR WHICH WAS OVER 12 YEARS THIS IS THE INFORMATION THAT 1 HAVE AT THIS TIME.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received a **[VIOLATION TYPE]** violation that covered the time period of **[2025]**. We are/have **[INFORMATION ON CORRECTIVE ACTIONS IS ON TOWNOFROSMAN.COM]** to assure this does not happen again.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: [6/8/2026]

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we did not monitor or test and/or did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS/PESTICIDES (SOC)	TM1 / E01	4/1/2025	1/QTR	9/24/2025
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS/PESTICIDES (SOC)	TM1/E01	10/1/2025	1/QTR	2/9/2026
TTHM AND HAA5	DO1	1/1/2025	1/YR	

(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.
(SOC) – Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides – include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl(vydate), PCBs, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.
(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done? [TTHM – HAA5 samples have been schedule August 2026] SOC are schedule 2026

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

Herbicide – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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

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

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

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

Pesticide – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

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

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

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

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

Variances and Exceptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Lead and Copper Contaminants
SAMPLE TAKEN 6/16/2025
SAMPLE TAKEN 12/8/2025

The table 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 ROSMANTOWN@COMPMORIUM.NET].

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	6/16/2025		0	.055 .1	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	6/16/2025	N/D	0	N/D	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	12/8/2025	.057	0	.055 .117	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	12/8/2025	5	0	0.0 5	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)
SAMPLED 12/15/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Other Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants
ALL NON DETECT

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	.48	.2 .7	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants
SAMPLE TAKEN 2/10/2025
RESULTS NON DETECT

Nitrate: ***Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time***

because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radiological Contaminants
SAMPLE TAKEN 2/10/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT
SAMPLE TAKEN 5/5/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	2/10/2025 5/5/2025	N	N/D	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2/10/2025 5/5/2025	N	N/D	NA	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	2/10/2025 5/5/2025	N	N/D	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2/10/2025 5/5/2025	N	N/D	NA	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits
* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Inorganic Contaminants
SAMPLE TAKEN 12/3/2024
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides
SAMPLE TAKEN 3/6/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT
SAMPLE TAKEN 9/24/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants
SAMPLE TAKEN 2/10/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT
SAMPLE TAKEN 5/5/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT
SAMPLE TAKEN 8/4/2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System
12 SAMPLES TAKEN 2025
RESULTS ALL NON DETECT

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	12/3/2024	4.82	N/A	N/A
pH	12/3/2024	7.35	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.				