Well Water Contaminants in Forsyth County

Contaminant	Drinking Water Standard	Private Well Water Test Results					
		Total wells tested	Number of wells tested above standard	Percentage (%) of wells tested above standard	Minimum	Maximum	Average
	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)						
Arsenic	10	369	4	1.08%	0.71	56	3.51
Barium	2000	271	0	0%	70.71	200	72.46
Beryllium	4	0	-	-	-	-	=
Cadmium	5	306	1	0.33%	0.71	16.7	0.77
Chromium	100	271	1	0.37%	7.07	100	7.98
Copper	1300	270	1	0.37%	35.36	1890	48.69
Lead	15	367	11	3%	3.54	81	4.96
Mercury	2	255	0	0%	0.35	0.35	0.35
Nitrate	10000	216	1	0.46%	707.11	12000	1503.91
Nitrite	1000	216	0	0%	70.71	170	71.77
Selenium	50	271	1	0.37%	3.54	71	3.85
Uranium	30	96	6	6.25%	0.71	92	6.1
	NC 2L Groundwater						
Barium	700	271	0	0%	70.71	200	72.46
Boron	700	0	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	2	306	2	0.65%	0.71	16.7	0.77
Chromium	10	271	6	2.21%	7.07	100	7.98
Cobalt	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	100	0	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc*	1000	270	17	6.3%	35.36	8000	362.65
	Health Advisory						
Iron*	2500 (DEQ)	274	52	18.98%	70.71	8300	305.31
Manganese*	300 (EPA)	369	60	16.26%	21.21	4090	49.71
Sodium	20000 (EPA)	253	252	99.6%	707.11	74000	9874.73
	State Health Goal						
Hexavalent Chromium	0.07	1	1	100%	0.14	0.14	0.14
Thallium	0.2	0	-	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	0.3	0	- Common and London double and control of the	-	-	-	-

Contaminant levels are measured in micrograms per liter ($\mu q/L$), which is equal to parts per billion (ppb). Note: Copper and Lead standards are called "Action Levels".

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that the US EPA allows in drinking water supplied by public utilities. An MCL takes into consideration the best available treatment technology and associated costs along with health risk. More information about MCL standards: https://bit.ly/epa-MCL.

NC 2L Groundwater: Set by NC DEQ as the highest level of a contaminant allowed in groundwater, which may be tolerated without creating a threat to human health or which would otherwise make the groundwater unsuitable for its intended best usage, such as a drinking water. Note: Barium, Cadmium, and Chromium have different standards under state and federal regulations; both are included in this table. More information about NC 2L Groundwater standards: https://bit.ly/nc2Lgw.

Health Advisory: In the absence of federal standards, the US EPA and state agencies can issue advisories to communicate the level of a contaminant in drinking water at which harmful health and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over a specific period of time.

State Health Goal: In the absence of state and federal standards, level established by NC DHHS to communicate to private well users the risk associated with using their well water.

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For more information visit:

https://sph.unc.edu/superfund-pages/for-communities/

Eaves LA, Keil AP, Rager JE, George A, Fry RC. Analysis of the novel NCWELL database highlights two decades of co-occurrence of toxic metals in North Carolina private well water: Public health and environmental justice implications. Sci Total Environ. 2022 Mar 15;812:151479. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.151479. Epub 2021 Nov 9. PMID: 34767890.



^{*}The EPA also has a nuisance standard for aesthetic effects caused by these contaminants, however, this table uses the health-based standard.