Well Water Contaminants in Union 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	5154	1003	19.46%	0.71	303	8.73
Barium	2000	2352	0	0%	70.71	1200	79.28
Beryllium	4	0	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	5	2899	2	0.07%	0.71	5	0.77
Chromium	100	2352	2	0.09%	7.07	120	7.7
Copper	1300	2354	13	0.55%	35.36	6550	64.24
Lead	15	5140	99	1.93%	3.54	1740	4.67
Mercury	2	2125	0	0%	0.35	1.4	0.35
Nitrate	10000	1550	21	1.35%	707.11	27000	1366.46
Nitrite	1000	1550	1	0.06%	70.71	1000	74.89
Selenium	50	2352	4	0.17%	3.54	623	4.38
Uranium	30	1	0	0%	0.71	0.71	0.71
	NC 2L Groundwater						
Barium	700	2352	2	0.09%	70.71	1200	79.28
Boron	700	0	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	2	2899	70	2.41%	0.71	5	0.77
Chromium	10	2352	58	2.47%	7.07	120	7.7
Cobalt	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	100	0	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc*	1000	2353	76	3.23%	35.36	22000	177.34
	Health Advisory						
lron*	2500 (DEQ)	2353	484	20.57%	70.71	36000	424.65
Manganese*	300 (EPA)	5137	1569	30.54%	21.21	6730	147.28
Sodium	20000 (EPA)	2242	2242	100%	1300	420000	26364.63
	State Health Goal						
Hexavalent Chromium	0.07	2	1	50%	0.06	0.94	0.5
Thallium	0.2	0	-	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	0.3	0	-	-	-	-	-

Contaminant levels are measured in micrograms per liter (μ g/L), which is equal to parts per billion (ppb). Note: Copper and Lead standards are called "Action Levels". *The EPA also has a nuisance standard for aesthetic effects caused by these contaminants, however, this table uses the health-based standard.

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: <u>https://bit.ly/epa-MCL</u>.

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.

This publication was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (P42ES031007).

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.

