

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Town of Taylortown
North Carolina

PWSID# 03-63-035

The Town of Taylortown is pleased to provide you with this water quality report. This report is a review of last year's water quality. We believe that informed customers are our best allies. The table shown inside will provide you with the results of our test. We are committed to providing our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. To maintain the quality of your drinking water and to meet the testing requirements mandated by the State and EPA it is necessary to periodically raise water rates to cover these additional expenses.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The water that is used by our system is obtained from ground water this pumped from our 5 wells located within our town limits. Wells # 1, 3, and 5 are located at the elevated water tank on Burch Road. Well # 2 is located at Crocker Avenue and Tom MacIntosh Street. Well # 4 is located behind the Town Hall in the playground.

WHAT IS IN THE WATER?

Water is found in the form of rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the ground or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. In addition, it also comes in contact with substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife (B) *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 (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production.

Drinking water, including bottled water may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. What matters is what kind of contaminants that are in the water and how much. The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the amounts of contaminants that are acceptable in public drinking water through the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and its amendments. More information about drinking water constitutes and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Special Warning

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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).

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Compound & Unit	Highest Level Allowed by Regulation (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MGLG)	Maximum Detected by Town Taylortown	Range		Major Source of Compound
				High	Low	
Inorganic Contaminants						September 2018
Copper, mg/l (Sampled: September 2018)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.261 90 th Percentile	0.641	<0.050	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb (Sampled: September 2018)	AL = 15	15	<3.0 90 th Percentile	<3.0	<3.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products						January through December, 2018
Chlorine, mg/l	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	0.73*	1.4	0.46	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethane, ppb (Sampled: August 28, 2018)	80	N/A	1.6*	1.7	<1.0	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acid, ppb (Sampled: August 28, 2018)	60	N/A	<2.0*	<2.0	<2.0	By product of drinking water chlorination.

The following secondary contaminants are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Compound & Unit	Sample Date	Maximum Detected by the Town of Taylortown	Range		Secondary MCL
			High	Low	
Sodium, mg/l	11/13/2018	7.2	N/A		N/A
Iron, mg/l	11/13/2018	<0.010	<0.010		0.300
Manganese	11/13/2018	<0.010	<0.010		0.050
pH	Daily	7.8	7.8	7.0	6.5 to 8.5

- AL = Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected right to health
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- mg/l = milligram per liter, or parts per million
- ppb = microgram per liter, or parts per billion
- pCi/L = Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

* Running Annual Average

** 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Everyone wants clean, safe drinking water and we assume this naturally resource will always be available to us. However, drinking water can be threatened by many potential contaminant sources (PCS). These include underground storage tanks for gasoline, permitted waste disposal sites, storm water runoff or improper handling of hazardous materials. The Public Water Supply Section of the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment for each well which is our source water supply. The source water assessment is a determination of the susceptibility of each of the wells' potential to become contaminated by potential contaminant sources. The susceptible rating is 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 watershed

If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate our system the water system name and number (PWSID # 01-84-015), and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.