Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Town of Stantonsburg
PWSID # 04-98-025
April 23 2020

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.
Our water source is groundwater from five wells. Well # 1 is located on Commercial Avenue Extension, Well # 2 is located on Peacock Bridge Road/SR 1540, Well #3 is located between Peacock Bridge Rd. and the Town's Wastewater Treatment Facility, Well #4 located at 107-B Shelton Ave. and Well #5 located at 103-B Moyton Ave. All wells draw from the Upper Cape Fear Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Gary Davis at (252) 238-3608 or Roger Sullivan at (252) 238-2679.** 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 on **the first Monday after the third day of the month beginning at 7:00 pm at the Town Hall.**

The Town of Stantonsburg routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2019** and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in **2019** are on file at the Town's lab and can be viewed upon request. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances and although these tests were made, only those contaminants found are listed. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.
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).
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. The Town of Stantonsburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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

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; 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.

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.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Stantonsburg 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	May 2017
Well #2	Moderate	May 2017
Well #3	Moderate	May 2017
Well #4	Lower	May 2017
Well #5	Lower	May 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for The Town of Stantonsburg may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. 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 your system name, number, 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.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

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, (2019).** 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.
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 regulations are 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.

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.

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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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.

Your Water:

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.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	N	1.51	0.64 2.19	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Compliance – Based on Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproducts	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (mg/L)				0.0079-0.0235	N/A	0.080	Byproduct of Drinking water disinfection
Location B01	2019	N	0.0079				
Location B02	2019	N	0.0235				
HAA5 (mg/L)						0.060	Byproduct of Drinking water disinfection
Location B01	2019	N	Not detected				
Location B02	2019	N	0.0032				

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminants (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violations Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (-226&-228) (PCI/L)	01/01/2014-12/31/2019	N	1.2		N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			0.05 mg/L
Nickel (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			N/A
Sodium (ppm)	05 JUL 18	44.32 mg/l			N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			250 mg/L
pH	05 JUL 18	7.8	6.0	9.0	6.5 to 8.5

During the year 2019 all required tests were run on the town's water supply. We are pleased to report that all results from these tests resulted in no violations.

As an ongoing effort for clean water further testing will be performed during the current year and will be reported on the next annual report. **With respect to the recent concerns about lead in drinking water, the Town is required by law to test every three years for the presence of lead. There is a pool of twenty homes that are "at risk". Ten of these homes are selected and sampled each cycle. 2022 is the next year for testing. The results of these tests will be available by the end of summer.**

Please call our office if you have questions.

Town of Stantonsburg
PO Box 10
Stantonsburg, NC 27883
Office# 252-238-3608