

2017 Water Quality Data

Compound & Unit	Highest Level Allowed by Regulation (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MGLG)	Maximum Detected by Town of Ramseur	Range		Major Source of Compound
				High	Low	
Microbiological Contaminants						
January through December 2017						
Turbidity, NTU*	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.30	0.30	0.03	Soil run off
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	100.0%			
Inorganic Contaminants						
January through December 2017						
Fluoride, mg/l	4.0	4.0	1.16	1.16	0.00	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper, mg/l (Sampled: July 2015)	AL = 1.3	1.3	<0.050 90 th Percentile	0.104	<0.050	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, mg/l (Sampled: July 2015)	AL = 0.015	0.015	<0.003 90 th Percentile	<0.003	<0.003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
January through December, 2017						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio – Treated Water**	TT	N/A	1.53***	1.80	1.34	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant Residual Summary						
January through December, 2017						
Chlorine, mg/l	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.65***	2.57	0.78	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products						
January through December, 2017						
Total Trihalomethane, ppb						By product of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site B01	80	N/A	74.0***	119.3	37.8	
Sample Site B02	80	N/A	97.9***	130.0	57.1	
Total Haloacetic Acid, ppb						By product of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site B01	60	N/A	43.1***	53.6	26.2	
Sample Site B02	60	N/A	53.0***	60.9	46.3	

The Town of Ramseur is pleased to provide you with this water quality report. We are committed to providing our customers with safe drinking water. We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table **to the left** lists the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31. The EPA or the State requires 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 is more than one year old and is representative of the water quality. Following are some definitions/terminology that you may see in this report:

- 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
- TT = Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- * Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. The Town monitors Turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filter treatment system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.
- ** Our water system used the removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) as the method used to comply with disinfectants/disinfection by-product treatment technique requirements. The TOC removal ratio is required to be greater than 1.0.
- *** Running Annual Average

If you have any questions concerning this information, you may contact us at (336) 824-8530.

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).

Source Water Assessment

The source of our water supply is Kermit Pell Reservoir (Sandy Creek Reservoir).

The Public Water Supply Section of the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment of Sandy Creek Reservoir. The source water assessment is a determination of the susceptibility of Sandy Creek Reservoir's 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 and its delineated assessment area). **The susceptibility rating for Sandy Creek Reservoir is moderate.** Please note that this rating does not imply poor water quality.

This information was obtained from the SWAP report dated July 12, 2017. The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Ramseur Water Treatment Plant may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. 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 the water system name and 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.

COMPLIANCE CORNER

During the year 2017, the Ramseur Water Treatment Plant completed all of the required testing. The running annual average for Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acids exceeded maximum contaminant levels during the year. To resolve the status of noncompliance, the Town is working with an engineering company to make modifications to the water treatment plant. The Town anticipates construction of an additional chlorine injection point after the clearwell to begin in July 2018 and conclude by November 2018.

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).