

2019 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 2019						
Turbidity, NTU*	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.59	0.59	0.00	Soil run off
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	99.0%			
Inorganic Contaminants						
January through December 2019						
Fluoride, mg/l	4.0	4.0	0.99	0.99	0.08	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper, mg/l (Sampled: Sept 2018)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.180 90 th Percentile	0.229	<0.050	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, mg/l (Sampled: Sept 2018)	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, 2019						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio – Treated Water**	TT	N/A	1.59***	2.14	1.26	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant Residual Summary						
January through December, 2019						
Chlorine, mg/l	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.4***	2.06	0.74	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products						
January through December, 2019						
Total Trihalomethane, ppb						By product of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site B01	80	N/A	46.5***	83.8	21.8	
Sample Site B02	80	N/A	36.1***	67.0	10.0	
Total Haloacetic Acid, ppb						By product of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site B01	60	N/A	37.0***	53.9	24.5	
Sample Site B02	60	N/A	46.5***	75.3	25.6	

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.
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- 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.

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).

What EPA Wants You To Know

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 Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) 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.

Lead In Drinking Water

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 Ramseur 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>.

Additional Water Testing

EPA and NCDEQ increased the awareness of new emerging compounds identified as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) which is a large group of chemicals used to make products more resistant to stains, grease, and water. These compounds have been used since the 1940s and are widely found in consumer and industrial products, as well as in food items. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body. They do not break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. EPA established a health advisory level for the combined total of PFOA and PFOS at 70 ng/l (parts per trillion). The health advisory level is established to provide Americans, including the most

sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a life- time of exposure to PFOA and PFOS from drinking water.

The Town of Ramseur voluntarily tested the source water for PFASs to ensure the drinking provided to our customers is safe. We found the PFOA and PFOS levels in the source water were below the EPA health advisory level.

COMPLIANCE CORNER

During the year 2019, the drinking water was compliant with all State and Federal standards. The Ramseur Water Treatment Plant completed all of the required testing.