



**2016 Annual
Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Scotland Neck
PWSID # 04-42-015**

Compound & Unit	Highest Level Allowed by Regulation (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MGLG)	Maximum Detected	Range	Major Source of Compound
Inorganic Contaminants					January 2016 through December 2016
Fluoride, ppm	4.0	4.0	0.62	0.62 to 0.62	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper, ppm (Sampled: June 2015)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.234 90 th Percentile	0.348 to < 0.05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products					January through December 2016
Total Trihalomethane, ppb					By product of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site B01	80	N/A	RAA 81.4	134.7 to 52.0	
Sample Site B02	80	N/A	RAA 87.6	156.7 to 52.0	
Total Haloacetic Acid, ppb					By product of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site B01	60	N/A	RAA 51.8	64.5 to 29.3	
Sample Site B02	60	N/A	RAA 52.3	62.6 to 29.7	

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	Frequency of Sample	Annual Average	Range High Low	Secondary MCL
pH, SU	Daily	7.5	N/A	6.5 8.0
Alkalinity, ppm	Daily	30.73	N/A	N/A
Hardness, ppm	Daily	38.62	N/A	N/A
Sodium, ppm	Yearly	18.5	N/A	N/A
Sulfate, ppm	Yearly	58.0	N/A	250

AL = Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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.

ppm = one part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000

ppb = one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

RAA = Running Annual Average

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality 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 safety and quality of your water.

COMPLIANCE CORNER

During the year 2016, the drinking water provided to our customers exceeded the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Halifax County is taking measures to reduce the level of TTHMs in the water supplied to the Town by placing aeration units in the elevated storage tanks.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Our water is purchased from Halifax County. Halifax County purchases water from the Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District and the Town of Weldon. The water sources are the Roanoke River and Roanoke Rapids Lake. Halifax County also has a series of wells in the Hollister area.

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).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Everyone wants clean, safe drinking water and we assume this naturally resource will always be available to us. However, surface water reservoirs) can be threatened by many potential contaminant sources (PCS). These include urban storm water runoff, permitted wastewater discharges, runoff produced by agricultural activity and land clearing for development. The Public Water Supply Section of the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment of Roanoke River, our source water supply. The source water assessment is a determination of the susceptibility of Roanoke River's potential to become contaminated by potential contaminant sources (lakes, rivers, streams,

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To obtain a printed copy of the Assessment, please mail a written request 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, PWSID, 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

DID YOU KNOW?

The major rivers in North Carolina are: Cape Fear River, Catawba River, French Broad River, Neuse River, New River, Roanoke River, Yadkin Pee-Dee River.

The Roanoke River was known as the “river of death” to Native Americans and early settlers because its spring floods claimed so many lives, but the mighty Roanoke River has also been a giver of life. As it flows to the Coastal Plain, it drains the rich lands of the mountains and Piedmont of Virginia and North Carolina, then carries sediment downstream and spreads a blanket of soil on the forest floor. This cycle has created fertile farmland for cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts and soybeans.

The Roanoke carries more water than any other North Carolina river. It also has the widest floodplain— up to five miles in places.

(Excerpts from: <http://www.eenorthcarolina.org>)

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 Scotland Neck 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>.

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-

The Town of Scotland Neck routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the next page lists all the drinking water contaminants that were 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 this table is from testing completed during the period of January 1st through December 31st. EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, you may contact us at **(252) 826-3152**.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to lean more, please attend our regularly scheduled Town Meetings, held the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Municipal building beginning at 7:30 pm.