

**COMPLIANCE CORNER**

|                                    |                                     |                          |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                    | Yes                                 | No                       |
| All required monitoring completed? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| All contaminant levels met?        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

During the year 2015, the Town of Taylortown was compliant with all Federal and State requirements.

**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 Taylortown 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>.

*If you have any questions concerning this information, you may contact us at (910) 295-4010, ext 2. Our regular board meetings are held the last Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm.*

**2015  
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 contaminates. 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).

# 2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

| 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    |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                              |   |                                       |                                      |       |        | <b>September 2015</b>  |
| Copper, mg/l<br>(Sampled: September 2015)                  | AL = 1.3                                  | 1.3                                   | 0.057<br>90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | 0.668 | <0.050 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead, ppb<br>(Sampled: September 2015)                     | AL = 15                                   | 15                                    | <3.0<br>90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile  | <3.0  | <3.0   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| <b>Nitrate</b>   |   |                                       |                                      |       |        | <b>2015</b>  |
| Nitrate**, Well #3<br>(Sampled: May 5, 2015)               | 10  | 10                                    | 1.04                                 | 1.04  | 1.04   | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits            |
| <b>Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products</b>              |   |                                       |                                      |       |        | <b>January through December, 2015</b>  |
| Chlorine, mg/l   | MRDLG = 4.0                               | MRDL = 4.0                            | 0.68*                                | 1.3   | 0.38   | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| Total Trihalomethane, ppb<br>(Sampled: February & August)  | 80  | N/A                                   | <1.0*                                | <1.0  | <1.0   | By product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| Total Haloacetic Acid, ppb<br>(Sampled: February & August) | 60  | N/A                                   | <2.0*                                | <2.0  | <2.0   | By product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| <b>Radiological</b>  |   |                                       |                                      |       |        | <b>February, 2015</b>  |
| Radium 228, pCi/L  | 2.0                                       | 0                                     | 1.3                                  | 1.3   | 1.3    | Erosion of natural deposits  |

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    | 11/15/2015  | 2.9  | N/A   |       | N/A           |
| Iron, mg/l      | 11/15/2015  | 0.088                                      | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.300         |
| Manganese       | 11/15/2015  | 0.016                                      | 0.016 | 0.016 | 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 and its delineated assessment area). **The susceptibility rating for each of the water supply wells is moderate.** Please note that this rating does not imply poor water quality. The

complete SWAP Assessment report for the Taylortown Well Water System may be viewed on the Web at: [www.ncwater.org/pws/swap](http://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](mailto: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.

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**Water System Name:** Town of Taylortown

**PWS ID#:** 0 3 - 6 3 - 0 3 5 **Report Year:** 2015 **Population Served:** 800

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

**Certified by: Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone #:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Delivery Achieved Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date Reported to State:** \_\_\_\_\_

**The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)**

Check **all** methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

- Paper copy to all
- Notification of Availability of Paper Copy (other than in the CCR itself)  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. US Mail, door hanger)
- Notification of CCR URL URL: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing, email)
- Direct email delivery of CCR (attached? \_\_\_ or embedded? \_\_\_)  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing)
- Newspaper (attach copy) What Paper? \_\_\_\_\_ Date Published: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. US Mail, on bill, bill stuffer, door hanger, a postcard dedicated to the CCR, or email)

**“Good faith” efforts** (in addition to the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. Extra efforts included the following methods:

- posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: \_\_\_\_\_
- mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- publication of the CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
- posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) \_\_\_\_\_
- delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed)

**Note:** Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls do not meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

# INSTRUCTIONS

## Submittal of your CCR and Certification Form to the Public Water Supply Section

Since 2013, you may submit your CCR and Certification form by one of the methods described below. Follow the directions to ensure efficient tracking and receipt of your submittal and expedited review of report data by the Public Water Supply (PWS) Section for compliance with state and federal regulations.

➤ **By Email:**

- It is imperative that you provide your Water System Name and Water System Number as shown in this example: (e.g. **NC0101010 Water System Name** - ) in the subject line of the email.
- If your CCR is displayed on a Web page, provide the direct URL for the report in the body of your email, and attach your completed Certification form to the email. (Note: Water systems without a web page/direct URL must attach both the CCR and the Certification form to the email as either a Word or PDF document.)
- Email your documents to: [PWSS.CCR@ncdenr.gov](mailto:PWSS.CCR@ncdenr.gov) (use 'Return Receipt Requested' to verify PWS Section's receipt.)

➤ **By Postal Mail:** Mail your CCR and Certification form to: Public Water Supply Section, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, Attn: CCR Rule Manager. (Physical Location: Archdale Bldg. 13<sup>th</sup> floor, 512 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC)

➤ **By FAX:** FAX your CCR and Certification form to (919) 715-6637, Attn: CCR Rule Manager

### CCR Customer Direct Delivery Requirements (Based on Population)

- **Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must** post the CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site using a direct URL.
- **Systems serving 10,000 or more persons must** distribute the CCR by mail or direct delivery.
- **Systems serving less than 10,000 persons but more than 500 persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR by mail or direct delivery **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, but it will be in what newspaper(s) and when (attach copy of notice). The complete CCR should be printed in the local newspaper, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. *(The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!)*
- **Systems serving 500 or fewer persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR by mail or direct delivery **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. *(The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!)*

### CCR Direct Delivery Methods for Bill-Paying Customers

| CCR DELIVERY METHOD  | METHOD DESCRIPTION<br>(Click link: <a href="#">EPA-CCR Rule Delivery Options Memo January 3, 2013</a> for referenced Appendix Figures below.)  |
|--|--|
| Mail – paper copy  | CWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.  |
| Mail – notification that CCR is available on web site via a direct URL             | CWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. See Figure 1 in the Appendix. |
| Email – direct URL to CCR  | CWS emails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. See Figure 2 in the Appendix.  |
| Email – CCR sent as an attachment to email   | CWS emails the CCR as an electronic file email attachment [e.g., portable document format (PDF)]. This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. See Figure 3 in the Appendix.   |
| Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email                                  | CWS emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment.) This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. See Figure 4 in the Appendix.   |
| Additional electronic delivery that meets “otherwise directly deliver” requirement | CWS delivers CCR through a method that “otherwise directly delivers” to each bill-paying customer and in coordination with the primacy agency. This category is intended to encompass methods or technologies not included above. CWSs and primacy agencies considering new methods or technologies should consult with the EPA to ensure it meets the intent of “otherwise directly deliver.”   |

**Note:** Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls do not meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.