# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**Water System Name:** Town of Oakboro

**Water System No.: 01 - 84 - 020 Report Year: 2016 Population Served: 3063**

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:** Tommy Kost **Title: Public Works Director**

**Signature:** Tommy Kost **Phone #:** 704-485-3351

**Delivery Achieved Date:** 6.27.17 **Date Reported to State:** 6.27.17

☐ **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: www.oakboro.com/utilities_department.html
  Notification Method on bill (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: www.oakboro.com/utilities_department.html
  - ☐ 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)

# *2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*
# *Town of Oakboro*

Water System Number: **NC 01-84-020**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Tommy Kost at (704) 485-3351.**

## What EPA Wants You to Know

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 l 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 wate is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Oakboro is responsible for providi 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 includ 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 fro 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 b public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is purchased from Stanly County and also pumped from a deep well here in the Town of Oakboro.

## Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessme Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determin 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.

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 |
|---|---|---|
| Narrows Reservoir | Higher | July 2015 |
| Tuckertown Reservoir | Higher | July 2015 |
| Well #1 | Lower | July 2015 |
| Lake Tillery | Higher | July 2015 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Oakboro 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 result: 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 reque 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.

## Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source.

## Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2016, or during any compliance period that ended in 2016, we received *MCL, LRAA / TTHM and HAA5* violations that covered the time period of *10/1/15 -12/31/15, 1/1/16 – 3/31/16 and 4/1/16 – 6/30/16*. We are continuing to work with Stanly County to reduce our water age to assure this does not happen again.

**(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids** - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

**(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes** - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time.

**What is being done?** We are still flushing our system and working with Stanly County on ways to reduce our water age.

***Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received tl notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting t notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.***

For more information about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

## Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinkir water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does no 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, 2016.** 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.

***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

***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 expecte risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

***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.

## Tables of Detected Contaminants

**Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System** - For systems that collect ***less than 40*** samples per month

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | N | 1 | 0 | 1 positive sample / month*<br><br>Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists. | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (presence or absence) | N | Absent | 0 | | Human and animal fecal waste |

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has a MCL violation.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 4/7/2016 | N | 5.2 ppb | NA | | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4/7/2016 | N | 0.12 ppm | NA | | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

**Arsenic:** ***While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linke to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.***

**Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 2016 | N | 1.26 ppb | 1.2 – 1.4 ppb | | 70 | 70 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 2016 | N | .66 ppb | 0 – 1.1 ppb | | 0 | 5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Number of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (ppm) (90th percentile) | 9/13-9/19/2016 | 0.176 ppm | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90th percentile) | 9/13-9/19/2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

**Disinfectant Residuals Summary**

| | Year Sampled | MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest RAA) | Range Low | Range High | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2016 | N | 0.78 ppm | 0.2 - 1.3 ppm | | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance** - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

| Disinfection Byproduct | Year Sampled | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest LRAA) | Range Low | Range High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Location | | | | | | | | |
| B01 | 2016 | Y | 84 ppb | 63 | 84 ppb | | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B02 | 2016 | Y | 84 ppb | 57 | 84 ppb | | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Location | | | | | | | | |
| B01 | 2016 | Y | 61 ppb | 45 | 61 ppb | | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| B02 | 2016 | Y | 63 ppb | 45 | 63 ppb | | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

60

**For TTHM:** ***Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems wit their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.***

**For HAA5:** ***Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.***

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standar (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminar with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

**Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | SMCL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron (ppm) | 2016 | 0.064 ppm | NA | | 0.3 mg/L |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2016 | 13.2 ppm | NA | | N/A |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2016 | 19.6 ppm | NA | | 250 mg/L |
| pH | 2016 | 7.7 | NA | | 6.5 to 8.5 |

# Stanly County Results

## Testing Results for 2016

| Contaminant (Units) = TTHM (ppb) | MCLG = N/A | MCL = 80 | Likely Source of Contamination = By-product of drinking water chlofination. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| System Name & JD Number | MCL Violation YIN | | Your water (LRAA) | Range: Low / High |
| West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035 | N | | B0161 / B02=49 | 36/ 80 |
| Palestine/Badin PWSID#01-84-141 | N | | B01=48 | 30/ 73 |
| Badin Road PWSID#01-84-142 | N | | B01=70/ B02=55 | 34/ 95 |
| Aquadale PWSID# 01-84-143 | y | | B01=84/ B02=45 | 33/117 |
| Piney Point PWSD# 01-84-144 | N | | B01=75/B02=55 | 48 / 99 |
| Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005 | N | | 801= 26 | 26/ 72 |
| East Stanly PWSID#20-84-0 10 | N | | B01=73/ B02=54 | 43/ 106 |
| Contaminant (Units) =HAAS (ppb) Total Habacetic Acids Stage 2 DBP | MCLG=N/A | MCL=60 | Likely Source of Contamination = By-product of drinking water chlorination. | |
| System Name & ID Number | MCL Violation YIN | | Your water (LRAA) | Range: Low / High |
| West Stanly PWSD# 01-84-035 | N | | B01=48 / B02=49 | 41/63 |
| Palestine/Badin PWSID# 01-84-141 | N | | B02=39 | 30/ 52 |
| Badin Road PWSID#01-84-142 | N | | B01= 46/ B02= 41 | 42/53 |
| Aquadale PWSID# 01-84-143 | N | | B0146/ B02=46 | 36/68 |
| Piney Point PWSID#01-84-144 | y | | B01;62/ B02= 65 | 42/ 73 |
| Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005 | N | | B02= 45 | 45/ 57 |
| East Stanly PWSID#20-84-010 | N | | B01;53 / B02=46 | 35/ 70 |
| Contaminant (Units) = Copper (ppm) 90th percentile | MCLG = 1.3 | MCLAL= 1.3000 | Likely Source of Contamination = Corrosion of household plumbing sys-tems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| System Name & ID Number | Sample Date | MCL Violation YIN | 90th Percentile | # Sites above AL |
| West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035 | 7/19/16 | N | 0.Q78 | 0 |
| Palestine/Badin PWSID# 01-84-141 | 8/23/16 | N | 0.057 | 0 |
| Badin Road PWSID#01-84-142 | 8/23/16 | N | 0.054 | 0 |
| Aquadale PWSID# 01-84-143 | 7/19/16 | N | <0.050 | 0 |
| Piney Point PWSID# 01-84-144 | 8/26/14 | N | 0.053 | 0 |
| Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005 | 8/18/15 | N | 0.100 | 0 |
| East Stanly PWSID# 20-84-0 10 | 8/18/15 | N | 0.0817 | 0 |
| Contaminant (Units) = Lead (ppb) 90th percentile | MCLG= O | MCL AL= 15 | Likely Source of Contamination = Corrosion of household plumbing sys-terns; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| System Name & ID Number | Sample Date | MCL Violation YIN | 90111 Percentile | # Sites above AL |
| West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035 | 7/19/16 | N | 0003 | 0 |
| Palestine/Badin PWSID# 01-84-141 | 8123/16 | N | <0.003 | 0 |
| Badin Road PWSID# 01-84-142 | 8123/16 | N | <0.003 | 0 |
| Aquadale PWSD# 01-84-143 | 7/19/16 | N | <0.003 | 0 |
| Piney Point PWSD# 01-84-144 | 8126/14 | N | <0.003 | 0 |
| Millingport PWSD# 20-84-005 | 8/18/15 | N | <0.003 | 0 |
| East Stanly PWSID#20-84-010 | 8/18/15 | N | <0.003 | 0 |

## Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessme Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determin 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 Stanly County was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location o 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 |
|---|---|---|
| Narrows Reservoir | Higher | July 2015 |
| Tuckertown Reservoir | Higher | July 2015 |
| Lake Tillery | Higher | July 2015 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Stanly County 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 we 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 t 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.

## Challenges and Special Information · System Violations for 2016

SCU is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In 2016 the Aquadale District received a notice of violation for exceeding the (MCL) for disinfection byproducts (TTHM) and in the Piney Point District for exceeding the (MCL) for disinfection byproducts (HAA5). This was due to the record breaking high temperatures in 2016 to cause the increase levels in the water. The last quarter test of 2016 revealed the levels were lower. SCU is communicating with our water providers and making necessary changes in the systems to be in compliance with NCDEQ. The upgrade of the water infrastructure in the Town of Badin is progressing on the east side. The west side was completed in June 2016. Stanly County Utilities makes an effort to operate the systems effectively and to use the best technology available today to ensure our water quality meets compliance. Stanly County continues to work with our providers the City of Albemarle and the Town of Norwood to improve the quality of water delivered to its customers. 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).