

"2015" Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Handy Sanitary District

Water System Number: 02-29-035:

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 Darrell Hinnant at Handy Sanitary District at (336)-859-2553. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at the District office, located at 17403 S. Hwy 109, Denton NC 27239 on the second Thursday of each month, 7:00 PM.**

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 be 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 water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Handy Sanitary District 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>.

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 include 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 from 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 by 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 surface water from Tuckertown Reservoir and the raw water intake is located on Bringle Ferry Road at the Davidson/Rowan County Line. Tuckertown Reservoir is a part of the Yadkin/Pee Dee River Basin.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine 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 the Town of Denton was 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 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 |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Yadkin River | Higher | July 6, 2015 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Denton 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 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: (examples: 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, etc.).

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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 expected 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 | 0 | 0 | 1 positive sample / month* | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists. | 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.

Turbidity*

| Contaminant (units) | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if: | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|--|------------|------|---|--------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement | N | 0.112 NTU | N/A | Turbidity > 1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits | N | 100% | N/A | Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU | |

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 5 | 5 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Selenium (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 6/24/15 | N | ND | ND | | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 3/24/15 | N | ND | N/A | | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 3/24/15 | N | ND | N/A | | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 70 | 70 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 50 | 50 | Residue of banned herbicide |
| Alachlor (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 0 | 2 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 0 | 200 | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines |
| Dalapon (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 200 | 200 | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 400 | 400 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 0 | 6 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Dinoseb (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 7 | 7 | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables |
| Hexachlorobenzene (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | | 0 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|----|--|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | 50 | 50 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Picloram (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | 500 | 500 | Herbicide runoff |
| Simazine (ppb) | 8/1/15 | N | ND | | 4 | 4 | Herbicide runoff |
| | | | | | | | |

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) (90 th percentile) | 9/24/15 | .274 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 9/24/15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Radiological Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 1/15/16 | N | ND | 0.67 - 20.01 | 0 | 20.1 | Erosion of natural deposits |

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

| Contaminant (units) | TT Violation Y/N | Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio) | Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High | MCLG | TT | Likely Source of Contamination | Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC# __) |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|------|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED | N | 1.78 | 1.43 - 2.28 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment | |

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

| | Year Sampled | MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest RAA) | Range Low High | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2015 | N | 0.86 | 0.11 - 1.91 | 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 | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|------|-----|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| BO1 | 2015 | N | 0.076 | 0.036 | 0.104 | N/A | | |
| BO2 | 2015 | N | 0.066 | 0.027 | 0.094 | N/A | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| BO1 | 2015 | N | 0.036 | 0.018 | 0.048 | N/A | | |
| BO2 | 2015 | N | 0.048 | 0.035 | 0.074 | N/A | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

For TTHM: *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with 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.*