Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: TOWN OF OAKBORO

Water System No.: NC 01-84-020 **Report Year:** 2018 **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: _____ **Phone #:** 704-485-3351

Delivery Achieved Date: 05/30/2019 **Date Reported to State:** 05/30/2019

☐ **The CCR includes the 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 US Mail Hand Delivery
- ☐ Notification of Availability of Paper Copy (other than in the CCR itself)
  Notification Method _____ (i.e. US Mail, door hanger)
- ■ Notification of CCR URL: **https://oakboro.com/Documents/CCR2018.pdf**
  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: https://oakboro.com/Documents/CCR2018.pdf
  - ☐ 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.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Oakboro

Water System Number: 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 704-984-0969. 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 7:00 PM the third Monday of each month Oakboro Town Hall.**

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. [Name of Utility] 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 combined groundwater from Oakboro Well #3 and purchased water from the Stanly County. Stanly County's water is obtained from the City of Albemarle which treats water from Narrows Reservoir at Badin Lake and Tuckertown Reservoir and the Town of Norwood which treats water from Lake Tillery.

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 Oakboro 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
Well # 3	Moderate	April 2017
Albemarle -Narrows Reservoir/Badin Lake	Moderate	September 2017
Albemarle-Tuckertown Reservoir	Moderate	September 2017
Norwood-Lake Tillery	Moderate	September 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Oakboro may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600 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.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2018, or during any compliance period that ended in 2018, we did not have any violations.

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 drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not 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, 2018.** 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.

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

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	5.2	5.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4/7/16	N	0.12	0.12	0.12	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 linked 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)	3/7/18	N	1.1	1.1	1.1	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	3/7/18	N	0.7	0.7	0.7	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) (90^{th} percentile)	9/13-16/2016	0.176	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	9/13-16/2016	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 High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	N	0.56	0.2 - 0.91	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 Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)					N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2018	N	74	51.7 - 110			
B02	2108	N	75	49.4 - 116.1			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2018	N	36	31 - 43.4			
B02	2018	N	38	29.5 - 43.2			

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.***

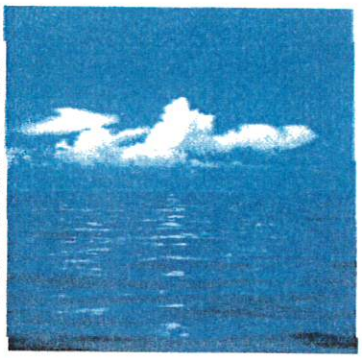
The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally 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 High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	4/7/2016	0.064	0.064 - 0.064	0.3 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	4/7/2016	13.2	13.2 - 13.2	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	4/7/2016	19.6	19.6 - 19.6	250 mg/L
pH	4/7/2016	7.7	7.7 - 7.7	6.5 to 8.5

Stanly County Utilities
2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consider The Source: Where your water comes from . . .



Stanly County purchases treated drinking water from the City of Albemarle and the Town of Norwood for its customers. Water from the Albemarle system is distributed throughout the County to residents in the towns of Locust, Red Cross, Stanfield and Badin. It also serves many unincorporated areas including the Aquadale, Cottonville, Palestine, Palmerville, Millingport, Ridgecrest, Mission Church Road, Badin Road, Dennis Road, Highway 52, Indian Mound Road, and Lake Tillery communities. Albemarle's water comes from the Narrows Reservoir (Badin Lake) and the Tuckertown Reservoir. Albemarle has two water treatment plant locations north of town; one on Highway 52 and the other near Highway 49. The water from the two plants is mixed and distributed into a single distribution system. Water purchased from Norwood supplies the Piney Point and the Forks communities south of Norwood. Norwood's water comes from the Tillery Reservoir and is treated at the Allenton Street water plant. All three water reservoirs are a part of the Yadkin River Basin.

What EPA Wants You to Know . . .

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) Public Water Supply Section (PWSS), 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.

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
Narrows Reservoir/Badin Lake	Higher
Tuckertown Reservoir	Higher
Lake Tillery	Higher

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Stanly County consumers 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 above.

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Stanly County purchases water from the City of Albemarle and the Town of Norwood. The complete SWAP Assessment Report for those providers for Stanly County may be viewed on the Web at: **http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600**. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. 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. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

More Important Information...

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Testing Results for 2018

Contaminant (Units) = TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes Stage 2 DBP	MCLG = N/A	MCL = 80	Likely Source of Contamination = By-product of drinking water chlorination.

System Name & ID Number	MCL Violation Y/N	Your water (LRAA)	Range: Low / High
West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035	N	BO1= 65 / BO2= 51	29 / 97
Palestine/Badin PWSID# 01-84-141	N	BO1= 56 / BO2= 40	21 / 87
Badin Road PWSID# 01-84-142	Y	BO1= 84 / BO2= 60	38 / 125
Aquadale PWSID# 01-84-143	N	BO1= 75 / BO2= 40	25 / 113
Piney Point PWSID# 01-84-144	Y	BO1= 87 / BO2 = 62	38 / 141
Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005	N	BO1= 27	13 / 27
East Stanly PWSID# 20-84-010	N	BO1= 73 / BO2= 62	38 / 106

Contaminant (Units) = HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic 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 Y/N	Your water (LRAA)	Range: Low / High
West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035	N	BO1= 53 / BO2= 46	37 / 62
Palestine/Badin PWSID# 01-84-141	N	BO1= 50 / BO2= 49	36 / 62
Badin Road PWSID# 01-84-142	N	BO1= 49 / BO2= 54	36 / 66
Aquadale PWSID# 01-84-143	N	BO1= 46 / BO2= 48	33 / 61
Piney Point PWSID# 01-84-144	Y	BO1= 58 / BO2= 64	47 / 88
Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005	N	BO2= 41	41 / 44
East Stanly PWSID# 20-84-010	N	BO1= 56 / BO2= 54	40 / 75

Contaminant (Units) = Copper (ppm) 90th percentile	MCLG = 1.3	MCL AL= 1.3000	Likely Source of Contamination = Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

System Name & ID Number	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile	# Sites above AL
West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035	7/19/16	N	0.078	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	7/18/17	N	0.218	0
Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005	7/24/18	N	0.0204	0
East Stanly PWSID# 20-84-010	7/24/18	N	0.134	0

Contaminant (Units) = Lead (ppb) 90th percentile	MCLG = 0	MCL AL= 15	Likely Source of Contamination = Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

System Name & ID Number	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile	# Sites above AL
West Stanly PWSID# 01-84-035	7/19/16	N	< 0.003	0
Palestine/Badin PWSID# 01-84-141	8/23/16	N	< 0.003	0
Badin Road PWSID# 01-84-142	8/23/16	N	< 0.003	0
Aquadale PWSID# 01-84-143	7/19/16	N	< 0.003	0
Piney Point PWSID# 01-84-144	7/18/17	N	< 0.003	0
Millingport PWSID# 20-84-005	7/24/18	N	< 0.003	0
East Stanly PWSID# 20-84-010	7/24/18	N	0.0032	0

Water Quality Data of Detected Contaminants

Stanly County Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on page 2, lists all 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 water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the testing data presented in this table was performed from January 1 through December 31, 2018.** 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, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Since Stanly County purchases water from the City of Albemarle and the Town of Norwood, some tests were performed by all three organizations simultaneously. The results for other water agencies have been posted on their website or are available upon request.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS from the table

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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – The "Level" (MRDLG) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Extra Note: MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Challenges and Special Information - System Violations for 2018

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 2018, the Piney Point District received a notice of violation for exceeding the (MCL) for disinfection byproduct (TTHM) and (HAA5). The Badin Rd District for exceeding the (MCL) for disinfection byproduct (TTHM) due to various issues. SCU and our supplier worked together to address the cause of a temporary increase in of the disinfection byproduct levels in the water. Our fourth quarter test results were lower, thus meeting our goal to be in compliance with NCDEQ. SCU communicates with our water providers making necessary changes in the systems to be in compliance with NCDEQ. The replacement of the water system in the Town of Badin is complete as well as all restorations to the area.

SCU makes every effort to operate its 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).

Do You Have More Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Duane Wingo by mail, phone or email at Stanly County Utilities, 1000 N 1st St, Suite 12, Albemarle, NC 28001; (704) 986-3686; dwingo@stanlycountync.gov. If you want to learn more, please attend the Stanly County Board of Commissioners meetings at 7:00 pm each first and third Monday of the month in the Commons Meeting Room, Stanly County Commons, 1000 N 1st St, Albemarle, NC. *"This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer."*