

# **“2015” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **“Town of Farmville”**

Water System Number: “04-74-020”

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 Carroll Griffin at (252) 753-6707. 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 Town Of Farmville Municipal Building in the Courtroom on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30.**

### **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 Ground Water and Purchased Surface Water. Surface Water is purchased from Greenville Utilities Commission (GUC) and the point of purchase is located on US Hwy 13. Ground water is withdrawn from 9 wells located in and around Farmville.

E06 – Lincoln Park Well - South Main Street  
E09 – Chinquapin Well - Moye Turnage Road  
E11 – Lewis Store Well – US Hwy 264 Alt.  
E12 – US 258 North Well – US Hwy 258 North  
E13 – Lang’s Crossroad Well – Moye Turnage Road  
E14 – Ghost Hollow Well – Edward May Road  
E15 – Middle Swamp Well – US Hwy 258 South  
E16 – Dale Well – Moye Turnage Road  
E17 – Stantonsburg Road (SR1200) Well – Stantonsburg Road

## 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 Town Of Farmville 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
Lewis Store Well	Lower	March 2010
Hwy 258 North Well	Lower	March 2010
Lang’s Crossroads Well	Lower	March 2010
Ghost Hollow Well	Lower	March 2010
Middle Swamp Well	Lower	March 2010
Dale Well	Lower	March 2010
Stantonsburg Well	Lower	March 2010
Lincoln Park Well	Moderate	March 2010
Chinquain Well	Lower	March 2010

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town Of Farmville 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 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.

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

During 2015, or during any compliance period that ended in 2015, we received no violations.

## **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 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.

**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 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	one positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

### Significant Deficiency Explanations:

- (A) Significant deficiency identified/cited by the State [insert information]; Date of State's Citation: [insert date]
- (B) Has the fecal contamination in the ground water source been addressed under §141.403(a)? ["Yes" or "No"];  
Date Corrective Action Completed (if applicable): [insert date or "N/A"];
- (C) For each significant deficiency or fecal contamination in the ground water source that has NOT been addressed: [insert information on the State-approved plan and schedule for corrective action, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed]
- (D) The potential health effects from the health effects language from Appendix A of Subpart O are as follows:

***E.coli - Fecal coliforms and E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.***

***Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) - Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***

### Turbidity\*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.29 NTU	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100 %	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.

### Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
Sulfate (ppm)	9/11/13	<b>Not Detected</b>	0	0	250

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	12/9/15	0.064	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	12/9/15	7	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### 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	4.3	2.2 – 4.3	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	

### Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 1)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	0.005	0.001 0.019	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	0.007	N/D 0.028	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	N			0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	N			0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)				MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.68 System Avg	1.0 – 4.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.68 System Avg	0.21 – 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**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.*

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)	9/11/2013	0.05	0 – 0.206	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	9/11/2013	0.01	0.0 – 0.035	0.05 mg/L
Nickel (ppm)	9/11/2013	Not Detected	0 – 0	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	9/11/2013	73.90	60.76 – 92.06	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	9/11/2013	Not Detected	0 - 0	250 mg/L
pH	9/11/2013	7.3	7 – 8.1	6.5 to 8.5

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/11/13	N	ND			2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	9/11/13	N	0.0944	ND	0.34	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	6/7/10	N	ND			50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	9/11/13	N	ND			0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Tested on 9/11/13 at Test Sites (E06, E09, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16 and E17)

***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.***

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**Water System Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Water System No.:** \_\_\_ - \_\_\_ - \_\_\_ **Report Year:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Population Served:** \_\_\_\_\_

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)

