

“2012” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“Town of Wingate”

Water System Number: “01-90-030”

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 Bart Farmer, water/sewer ORC, at 704-233-4042. 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 council meetings. They are held at the Jesse Helms Center at 7pm on the 3rd Tuesday of every month.**

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. The Town of Wingate 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 the Town of Wingate is purchased from Union County and comes from two surface sources, the Catawba River located in Lancaster County, S.C. and the Pee Dee River located in eastern Anson County.

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 Wingate 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
Catawba River WTP (Catawba River)	Moderate	April 2003 (Reviewed Annually)
Anson County Water (Pee Dee River)	Moderate	March 2010

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Anson County Water System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://swap.deh.enr.state.nc.us/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@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.

The complete SWAP Assessment for the Catawba River WTP System can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Water in Columbia, South Carolina at (803)898-4300 or on the web at <http://www.scdhec.net/water>.

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

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

Union County Public Works previously notified customers of a monitoring violation in March 2012. The notification was received in 2011 for a monitoring violation that carried over from 2010.

Anson County received a violation for monitoring once instead of twice for the presence of synthetic organic chemicals (SOC’s) in the drinking water system. Upon being notified by NCDENR, they immediately analyzed the water supply for the SOC’s. Results have been received and recorded as required by the state and federal laws. Anson County does not believe that missing the monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. The appropriate steps have been taken to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so this oversight will not be repeated.

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 table below 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 data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2012.** 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.

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 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 contaminant

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.

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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Note: Locations listed are as follows;

Catawba WTP = sampled at Catawba water treatment plant

Anson County = sampled at Anson County water treatment plant

Union County = sampled at various locations around Union County

Wingate = sampled in Town of Wingate distribution system

Extra Note: MCLs 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.

Turbidity* - Systems with population $\geq 10,000$

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)		0.07 0.03	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Catawba WTP Anson County	N N	100% 100%		TT = percentage of samples ≤ 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			
Fluoride (ppm) Catawba WTP Anson County	2011 2011	N N	0.73 0.81	0 to 0.837 0.09 to 1.3		4 4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Anson County	N	1.1	1.1 to 1.1		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
Sulfate (ppm) Anson County	2011	24	24 to 24		250

Unregulated VOC Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	
			Low	High
Chloroform (ppb) Anson County	2011	65	17 to 65	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) Anson County	2011	16	5 to 16	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) Anson County	2011	2	ND to 2	

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Total Asbestos (MFL) Union County	2011	N	ND	N/A		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) Union County Anson County Wingate	2011 2009 2011	0.15 0.10 0.13	0 0 0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) Union County	2011		0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

		0.003				
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TOC Results

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED							
Catawba WTP	N	1.01%	1.0 - 1.03	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	SUVA Method
Anson County	N	1.36%	1.13 - 1.36				

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]						
Union County	N	42	12-88	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Anson County	N	80	22-80			
Catawba WTP	N	24	13-33			
Wingate	N	45				
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]						
Union County	N	29	6-67	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Anson County	N	31	16-31			
Catawba WTP	N	17	9-26			
Wingate	N	39				
Chlorite (ppm)						
Union County	N	0.37	ND-0.74	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Catawba WTP	N	0.36	0.20-0.56			
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)						
Catawba WTP	N	4	0-54	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)						
Union County	N	2.1	0.96-3.05	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Anson County	N	3.9	0.77-3.99			
Wingate	N	2.0				
Chlorine (ppm)						
Union County	N	2.1	0.8-3.30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Anson County	N	1.9	0.2-1.9			
Catawba WTP	N	2.9	2.63-3.10			
Wingate	N	1.9				

Secondary Contaminants, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Iron (ppm)				
Anson County	2011	0.06	N/A	0.3
Manganese (ppm)				
Anson County	2011	0.013	0.001-0.090	0.05
pH				
Anson County	2011	7.3	7.0-7.8	6.5 to 8.5

“2012” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“GLENCROFT S/D”

Water System Number: “20-90-030”

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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. Glencroft S/D 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>.

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When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by the Glencroft S/D is purchased from Union County and comes from two surface sources, the Catawba River located in Lancaster County, S.C. and the Pee Dee River located in eastern Anson County.

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Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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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 contaminant

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.

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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Note: Locations listed are as follows;

Catawba WTP = sampled at Catawba water treatment plant
Anson County = sampled at Anson County water treatment plant
Union County = sampled at various locations around Union County
Glencroft = sampled in Glencroft S/D distribution system

Extra Note: MCLs 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.

Turbidity* - Systems with population ≥10,000

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)		0.07 0.03	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Catawba WTP Anson County	N N	100% 100%		TT = percentage of samples ≤ 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			
Fluoride (ppm) Catawba WTP Anson County	2011 2011	N N	0.73 0.81	0 to 0.837 0.09 to 1.3		4 4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Anson County	N	1.1	1.1 to 1.1		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
Sulfate (ppm) Anson County	2011	24	24 to 24		250

Unregulated VOC Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	
			Low	High
Chloroform (ppb) Anson County	2011	65	17 to 65	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) Anson County	2011	16	5 to 16	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) Anson County	2011	2	ND to 2	

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Total Asbestos (MFL) Union County	2011	N	ND	N/A		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) Union County Anson County Glencroft	2011 2009 2010	0.15 0.10 ND	0 0 0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) Union County	2011		0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Glencroft	2010	ND				
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TOC Results

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED							
Catawba WTP	N	1.01%	1.0 - 1.03	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	SUVA Method
Anson County	N	1.36%	1.13 - 1.36				

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]						
Union County	N	42	12-88	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Anson County	N	80	22-80			
Catawba WTP	N	24	13-33			
Glencroft	N	42	14-64			
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]						
Union County	N	29	6-67	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Anson County	N	31	16-31			
Catawba WTP	N	17	9-24			
Glencroft	N	51	37-64			
Chlorite (ppm)						
Union County	N	0.37	ND-0.74	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Catawba WTP	N	0.36	0.20-0.56			
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)						
Catawba WTP	N	4	0-54	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)						
Union County	N	2.1	0.96-3.05	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Anson County	N	3.9	0.77-3.99			
Glencroft	N	2.0				
Chlorine (ppm)						
Union County	N	2.1	0.8-3.30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Anson County	N	1.9	0.2-1.9			
Catawba WTP	N	2.9	2.63-3.10			
Glencroft	N	1.9				

Secondary Contaminants, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Iron (ppm)				
Anson County	2011	0.06	N/A	0.3
Manganese (ppm)				
Anson County	2011	0.013	0.001-0.090	0.05
pH				
Anson County	2011	7.3	7.0-7.8	6.5 to 8.5