

**2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Aberdeen**

Water System Number: 03-63-020

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 Harold Watts at 910-944-7012. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

Town Manager, Paul Sabiston states that "Aberdeen has the highest quality of water in North Carolina." He also stated "the Town is fortunate to have a healthy and more than adequate supply of fresh water to meet our current needs and the foreseeable future."

**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**

Our water source is wells. Our wells draw from the Black Creek Aquifers.

**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 Aberdeen 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	Medium	July 2015
Well #6	Medium	July 2015
Well #7	Medium	July 2015
Well #8	Medium	July 2015
Well #10	Medium	July 2015
Well #11	Medium	July 2015
Well #12	Medium	July 2015
Well #13	Medium	July 2015
Well #14	Medium	July 2015
Well #15	Medium	July 2015
Well #16	Medium	July 2015
Well #17	Medium	July 2015
Well #18	Medium	July 2015
Well #19	Medium	July 2015
Well #22	Medium	July 2015

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Aberdeen 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**

Town of Aberdeen did not receive any violations for the year 2016.

#### **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, 2016.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

#### **Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1/5/15 12/1/15	N	1.2	.66 1.2	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/5/16	N	2.39	1.05 2.39	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/5/16	N		N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**Asbestos Contaminant**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	2/2/11	N	.019	.019	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

**Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lindane (ppt)	7/11/16 10/3/16	N	.00005	.000046 .00005	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens

**Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/13/15	N	.0006	0.0006	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	7/6/15 4/13/15	N	.0058	0.0017 0.0058	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 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	7/27/15	0.325	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	7/10/12	0.005	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
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	1/4/16	N	4.0	4.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	4/4/16 12/12/16	N	1.7	1.0 1.7	0	5	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.

### Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDL G	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	N	1.60	.70 1.60	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

TTHM (ppb)	2016	N	0	0	0	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)								
HAA5 (ppb)	2016	N	0	0	0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)								

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		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)	5/3/11	0.370	0.370		0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	5/3/11	0.014	0.014		0.05 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	1/05/15 12/1/15	33.925	9.690 33.925		N/A
pH	12/1/15 1/05/15	8.3	6.4 8.3		6.5 to 8.5