

# 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## TOWN OF PINE LEVEL

### Water System Number: 03-51-040

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 Ray Stuckey at 919-965-2284. 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 Pine Level Town Hall located at 306 East Brown Street in Pine Level on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.**

#### The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 Pine Level 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 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.

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply Section (PWS), 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 Pine Level was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS's 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:

| Source Name           | Susceptibility Rating | SWAP Report Date |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Pine Level - Well # 1 | Lower                 | April, 2017      |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Pine Level 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 request 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.

## When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is from one deep well located on Oliver Street and another source from the County of Johnston, where water is purchased, which provides an emergency back-up supply for the Town of Pine Level and also sold to out-of-town customers.

**The Town of Pine Level routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water. Following is a list of testing frequency requirements and test results that were last conducted for a class of contaminants from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.**

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| <b>Contaminant Group</b>   | <b>Frequency</b>             | <b>Last Sample Date</b> | <b>Results</b>                        | <b>Next Sample Date</b> | <b>Source of Contamination</b>  |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Microbiological</b>   |                              |                         |                                       |                         |   |
| Total Coliform Bacteria<br>Fecal Coliform Bacteria   | Twice Monthly                | June 2020               | Absent                                | July 2020               | Total coliform naturally present in the environment. Fecal Coliform, human and animal Fecal waste.                |
| Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts (D/DBP)Rule (TTHM)Total Trihalomethane (THAA5) Total Habacetic Acids | Annually                     | August 2019             | N/D                                   | August 2020             | Byproducts from uses of disinfectants such as chlorine  |
| Volatile Organic Chemicals   | Every 3 yrs.                 | 2019                    | N/D                                   | by 12-31-2022           | Discharge from industrial Chemical factories, and Petroleum refineries  |
| Synthetic Organic Chemicals & Pesticides   | Every 3 yrs.                 | 2019                    | N/D                                   | by 12-31-2022           | Herbicide run-off<br>Insecticide run-off<br>Chemical discharge from Chemicals, petroleum factories                |
| Nitrate  | Annually                     | Oct. 7,2019             | N/D                                   | by Dec. 2020            | Run-off from fertilizer use and Leaching from septic tanks  |
| Asbestos   | Every 9 yrs.                 | May 2020                | N/D                                   | 1-31-2029               | Decay of asbestos<br>Cement water mains and Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Inorganic Contaminants   | Every 9 yrs.                 | 2019                    | N/D                                   | by 12-31-2028           | Household plumbing, corrosion, Water main decay, discharges From steel and metal factories<br>Petroleum factories |
| Lead and Copper  | Every 3 yrs.                 | June-Sept 2018          | below action Levels                   | June-Sept 2021          | Corrosion of household systems<br>erosion of natural deposits<br>Leaching from wood Preservatives                 |
| Radionuclide Monitoring  | Initial monitoring 3-10-2003 | 2019                    | composite after 4 consecutive Samples | by 12-31-2022           | Decay of natural man-made deposits. Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Radioactive Contaminants   | Every 4 yrs.                 | 2019                    | N/D                                   | 2023                    | Decay and erosion of natural And man-made deposits  |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants   | Every 3 yrs.                 | 2019                    | N/D                                   | 2022                    | Run-off from herbicides and pesticides used from agriculture And industries                                       |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants  | Every 3 yrs.                 | 2019                    | N/D                                   | 2022                    | Discharge from industrial and chemical factories  |

**IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS:**

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.

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