

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
TOWN OF SWEPSONVILLE
PWS ID#30-01-005

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report [CCR]). This report provides a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about the source of your water, any compounds detected during monitoring, 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 are committed to providing you with this information. 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 microbiological 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 Swepsonville 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

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.

When you turn on your tap, consider the source...

The water provided by this system is **surface water**, treated by and purchased from the City of Graham. To obtain a copy of the City of Graham's 2009 CCR for the location of their source(s), please contact: Victor Quick, Water Systems Director, PO Box 357, Graham, NC 27253. Refer to: Water System Id# 02-01-015; or, there is a copy on file at the Swepsonville Town Hall during regular business hours.

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 Swepsonville 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 CCR provided by the City of Graham as the producer and purveyor of water purchased by the Town of Swepsonville.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Swepsonville (dated March 19, 2010) may be viewed on the Web at: [http://www.denr.gov/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 919-715-2633.

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 our water system received for the report year 2010:

During 2010, the Town of Swepsonville received **no** notices of violation from the Division of Water Quality.

Bacteriological Sampling

State requires that two samples be analyzed each month for the presence of Bacteriological content. None of the Bacteriological samples taken during 2010 were out of compliance.

Disinfection By-Products Monitoring (DBPs)

TTHM and HAA test results from 2010 were well within acceptable limits. Cumulative results from the four most recent four-quarter averages were also within acceptable limits.

A system-wide flushing program was implemented in February 2007, that includes all the outer extremities of the system being flushed and chlorine tested at least once each month. The City of Graham has also been monitoring DBPs very closely and any changes regarding plant or distribution maintenance that could affect test results are readily communicated to their purchase systems.

What if I have any questions or would like to become more involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mr. Steve Scott, Water System Manager, Town of Swepsonville, at (336) 578-5644.

Please read the 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Graham (Water System Id# 02-01-015) to find out more about the quality of your drinking water and other information about your drinking water.