

# 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the Town of Mooresville

Public Water System Identification (PWSID) # 01-49-015

April 2, 2018

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 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 Mike Fulbright, Water Treatment Plant Manager, at 704-662-3186. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings on the first Monday of each month at 6 p.m. at Town Hall. Also, you can view this report on our web site at <http://nc-mooresville.civicplus.com/documentcenter/view/2816>**

## 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 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 Mooresville 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 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 used by this system is treated surface water from Lake Norman.

### 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 Mooresville 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
Lake Norman Intake	High	September 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Mooresville may be viewed on the Web at [https://www.ncwater.org/files/swap/SWAP\\_Reports/0149015\\_9\\_1\\_2017\\_17\\_22.pdf](https://www.ncwater.org/files/swap/SWAP_Reports/0149015_9_1_2017_17_22.pdf) Please 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 report 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](mailto: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.

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.

### Water Quality Data Table 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 were 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 performed January 1 through December 31, 2017.** The EPA or the State requires 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.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

### 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 treatment technique is 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.

*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.

*Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system*

*Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions*

## TEST RESULTS

**Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System** - For systems that collect **40 or more** 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	If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

### 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	No	0.56 NTU	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) – Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	No	100%	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

\*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.

### Radioactive Contaminants – December 2017

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	No	ND	0	2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	No	ND	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	7/19/17	No	ND	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Copper (ppm)	7/27/15	No	0.32	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	7/19/17	No	.717	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	7/24/15	No	ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - as nitrogen (ppm)	1/10/18	No	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### (Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Results) Locational Running Annual Average 2017

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	24-115* 55# LRAA	0	80 LRAA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	No	14-37* 24# LRAA	0	60 LRAA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note: (\*range from low to high, # average of test results)

### Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2017

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water Running Annual Average Level	Range Detected Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – RAW ppm	No	1.48	<1.0/2.20	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ALTERNATIVE
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – TREATED ppm	No	1.08	<1.0-1.70	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ALTERNATIVE

Note: Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal, there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet the alternative % removal, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique.

<b>Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Results</b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>Date Sampled</b>	<b>Strontium (ppb)</b>	<b>Vanadium (ppb)</b>	<b>Total Chromium (ppb)</b>	<b>Chromium-6 (ppb)</b>
Plant #1	May, 2014	33	N/D	N/D	0.048
	Aug, 2014	37	N/D	N/D	0.038
	Nov, 2014	41	0.27	0.24	N/D
	Feb, 2015	32	N/D	N/D	N/D
Plant #2	May, 2014	35	N/D	N/D	0.049
	Aug, 2014	35	N/D	N/D	0.037
	Nov, 2014	42	0.27	0.22	0.030
	Feb, 2015	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Distribution System	May, 2014	37	N/D	N/D	0.057
	Aug, 2014	37	0.24	N/D	0.054
	Nov, 2014	43	0.32	0.25	0.043
	Feb, 2015	43	10	9.7	0.034

Unregulated Contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.