

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Whitsett

Water System Number: **30-41-089**

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 Barbara York at 336-449-3380. 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 Whitsett Town Hall on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm.

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. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection. Cryptosporidium and others. 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 Whitsett 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 natural 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 that 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 this system is purchased surface water from the City of Burlington. A complete copy of Burlington's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is available at the Town Hall for Whitsett water customers. This report includes the sources of the purchased water, as well as other pertinent information.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply Section (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 which includes maps, background information, and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for the Town of Whitsett 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 Mackintosh (City of Burlington)	Higher	September 2021
Stoney Creek Reservoir (City of Burlington)	Moderate	September 2021

Complete SWAP results and reports for the Town of Whitsett purchase water system and for the City of Burlington community water system are accessible online at <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. If you have any questions about the SWAP findings, 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

There was one violation for Asbestos testing not being completed, the Town has followed up on this and is to resume testing as scheduled. There is nothing you should do at this moment.

Drinking Water Quality Summary on Contaminants Detection

The City of Burlington routinely monitors your drinking water, according to Federal and State laws, for over 150 contaminants to ensure that the water supplied to Whitsett customers is safe and of high quality. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Tables summarizing data collected by the City of Burlington between January 1 and December 31, 2023 are available at the Whitsett Town Hall.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Not-Applicable (N/A) - Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Not Detected (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 \$1,000,000.

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.

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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Local 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

All water systems are required to conduct household testing for the detection of lead and copper to preclude the presence of any health risk. The Town's most recent testing for lead and copper occurred in late 2019; and the levels for both metals proved well below regulatory limits, as indicated in the chart below:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	Sept 2022	ND	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	Sept 2019	ND	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

The Town is on a 3 year testing schedule, making the next scheduled round for lead and copper sampling between June 1 and September 30, 2025.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
THM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	56	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAS (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	37	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Disinfectant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Lowest	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	N	1.06	1.06	1.06	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	N	2.05	2.00	2.1	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	ND	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E.coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	ND	0	Human and animal fecal waste

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) FOR THE TOWN OF WHITSETT WATER SYSTEM

By July 1 of each year, the Town is required to submit its annual CCR to the Public Water Supply Section of NC Department of Environmental Quality covering the previous calendar year. This report, commonly called the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, will not be distributed to each customer, but a copy of the 2023 report is available upon request.

Contact your water system representative, Barbara York, at 336-449-3380 to request a copy.