

“2012” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“City of King Water System”

PWS ID# “02-85-010”

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 water source, 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 your water, please contact Kenneth Gentry at (336) 924-8363. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, about the services provided by the City of King, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held at King City Hall the first Monday of each month at 7:00pm.

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 City of King Water System 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.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

Our water source is the Yadkin River-a surface water source. The City of King Water Treatment Plant is located at 6949 Donnaha Road.

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 CITY OF KING WATER SYSTEM 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 |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Yadkin River | Higher | March 2007 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of King Water System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://swap.deh.enr.state.nc.us/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 received by the City of King Water system

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of King Water Treatment Plant Did Not Meet Monitoring Requirements

Our water system did not meet the quarterly monitoring requirements for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) for April 1, 2012. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Although the infraction does not rise to a level which would indicate a health hazard, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what has been done to correct the situation.

What should I do? No action is necessary on your part.

What happened? What was done?

Ten bottles of treated water were collected for this testing cycle instead of the required eleven. While this may seem trivial, rules for testing treated water are not flexible. Since this was a violation of established protocols, we are required to report it to you. We have created an improved testing procedure and have hired a new testing company to reduce the likelihood that this issue will recur.

For more information, please contact:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Responsible Person</u> Kenneth Gentry | <u>System Name</u> City of King | System Address (Street) 6949 Donnaha Road |
| <u>Phone Number</u> 336-924-8363 | <u>System PWSID #</u> NC02-85-010 | System Address (City, State, Zip) Tobaccoville, NC 27050 |

Violation Awareness Date: letter from NCDENR dated 01/4/13

Public Notification Certification:

The public water system named above hereby affirms that public notification has been provided to its consumer in accordance with all delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements specified in 15A NCAC 18C .1523.

Owner/Operator: _____ **Kenneth Gentry, ORC** _____
(Signature) (Print Name)

Date Notice Distributed: April 15, 2013 Method of Distribution: United States Postal Service

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 we 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 done January 1 through December 31, 2012.** 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 (NA) – 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.

Extra Note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Microbiological Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | one positive monthly sample | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence) | N | 0 | 0 | 0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive) | Human and animal fecal waste |

Turbidity* - Systems with population $\geq 10,000$

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|---|--------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | N See note below | 0.64 highest single measurement | NA | TT = 1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| | | 94.5% lowest monthly percentage | | TT = percentage of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | |

* 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.

Note: Water samples for April 2012 showed that more than 5 percent of the turbidity measurements were over 0.3 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). This violation was reported in the 2011 Consumer Confidence Report. A problem occurred with the treatment system at the water plant. A recirculation valve for one of the filters malfunctioned, which also caused a reduction in filtration efficiency. Adjustments were made to the filtration system by replacing the valve and filter sweeper arms. Filtration efficiency returned to 100%. Typically, turbidity levels at our plant are in the acceptable range of 0.02 to 0.27 NTU.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 12/20/12 | N | 0.74 | 0.24 | 1.92 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Barium (ppm) | 12/20/12 | N | ND | NA | | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | Low | High | | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | N | 0.62 | NA | | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | N | <0.10 | NA | | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Range | | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------|------|---------------|
| | | | Low | High | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 12-20-12 | 18.3 | NA | | 250 |

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|--|
| | | | Low | High | | | |
| DBCP (Dibromochloropropane) (ppt) | N | 35 | NA | | 0 | 200 | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soy beans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards |

Unregulated VOC Contaminants

All Volatile Organic Chemicals contaminants were ND

Lead and Copper Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | # of sites found above the AL | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 2010 | 0.024 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 2010 | <0.003 | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------|------|--|
| Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) | 2008 | N | 5.2 | 0 | 50 * | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

* Note: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

| Contaminant (units) | TT Violation Y/N | Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio) | Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC# __) |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED | Y see page 2 | 2.15 | 1.18 -2.86 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment | Step 1 |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (avg) | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | Low | High | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 38 | 25 | 63 | NA | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) (Total Haloacetic Acids) | N | 35 | 25 | 44 | NA | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Water Characteristics Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Range Low/High | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Iron (ppm) | 12/20/12 | ND | N/A | 0.3 |
| Manganese (ppm) | 12/20/12 | ND | N/A | 0.05 |
| Nickel (ppm) | 12/20/12 | ND | N/A | N/A |
| Sodium (ppm) | 12/20/12 | 10.3 | N/A | N/A |
| pH | 12/20/12 | 7.01 | N/A | 6.5 to 8.5 |

Cryptosporidium

Our system monitored for Cryptosporidium and found levels of 0.457 oocysts/Liter average in a range of 0.0 to 1.373oocysts/Liter.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of our source water and/or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life- threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

We, at the City of King work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources since they are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Again we are pleased to provide you this information and are proud of the results.