

# 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Wilson County Southeast Water District

### Water System Number: 40-98-014

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 Wilson County Water Services at (252) 399-2749. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

#### 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 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.

Wilson County's Southeast Water District 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 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 that is used by this system is ground water purchased from the Town of Stantonsburg.

## 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 Stantonsburg 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 complete SWAP Assessment report for The Town of Stantonsburg 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 requests 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.

**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

During 2018 or during any compliance period that ended in 2018 Wilson County Southeast Water District did not receive any violation that covered the time period of 2018.

## 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.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

**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.

## Tables of Detected Contaminants

### Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	NO	Absent	0	One positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	NO	Absent	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 <i>E. coli</i> positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

### Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	07/2016	0.163	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	07/2016	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Asbestos Contamination

Contaminate (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	12/3/2013	NO	ND	ND	7	7	Decay of Asbestos Cement water mains. Erosion of natural deposits

### Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL (ppm)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppm) Location – B01	2018	NO	0.021	0.014 - 0.032	N/A	0.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppm) Location – B01	2018	NO	0.003	0.003 - 0.008	N/A	0.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppm) Location – B02	2018	NO	0.007	0.004 - 0.009	N/A	0.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppm) Location – B02	2018	NO	0.001	0.001 - 0.001	N/A	0.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**For TTHM:** Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**For HAAs:** Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## Contaminant Group List

**(BA) Total Coliform Bacteria** includes Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria. Testing for Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria is required if repeat samples confirm presence of total coliform.

**(AS) Asbestos** - includes testing for Chrysotile, Amphibole and Total Asbestos.

**(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes** - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Chlorodibromomethane.

**(TOC) - Total Organic Carbon** - includes testing for Alkalinity, Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Ultraviolet Absorption 254 (UV254). Source water samples must be tested for both TOC and Alkalinity. Treated water samples must be tested for TOC. Source water samples and treated water samples must be collected on the same day.

**(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids** - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

**(BB) Bromate/Bromide** – includes testing for Bromate and/or Bromide.

**(CD) Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite** – includes testing for Chlorine Dioxide and/or Chlorite.

**(IC) Inorganic chemicals** - includes Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, pH, Selenium, Sodium, Sulfate, and Thallium.

**(LC) Lead and copper** are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for both lead and copper.

**(NT) Nitrate/ (NI) Nitrite** – includes testing for nitrate and/or nitrite.

**(RA) Radionuclides** - includes Gross Alpha, Radon, Uranium, Combined Radium, Radium 226, Radium 228, Gross Beta, Tritium, Strontium 89, Strontium 90, Iodine 131, and Cesium 134.

**(SOC) – Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides** - SOC's are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. SOC's include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dicamba, Dinoseb, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Methoxychlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl(vydate), PCBs, Propachlor, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.

**(VOC) - Volatile Organic Chemicals**, - VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. VOCs include p-Isopropyltoluene, Chloromethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Bromomethane, Chloroethane, Fluorotrichloromethane, Hexachlorobutadiene, Naphthalene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dibromomethane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, n-Butylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Tert-Butylbenzene, Sec-Butylbenzene, Bromochloromethane, Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Xylenes (Total), Dichloromethane, o-Chlorotoluene, p-Chlorotoluene, m-Dichlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, Trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, 1, 1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Bromobenzene, Isopropylbenzene, Styrene, and n-Propylbenzene.

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**Water System Name: Wilson County Southeast Water District**

**Water System No: 40-98-014    Report Year: 2018    Population Served: 3,895**

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

**Certified by: Ronald W. Ford II**

**Title: Water Services Director**

**Signature: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Phone #: 252-399-2749**

**Delivery Achieved Date: June 3, 2019**

**Date Reported to State: July 1, 2019**

The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

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**ALL methods used for CCR distribution include:**

Notification of Availability of Paper Copy (other than in the CCR itself)

Notification Method  On bill

Notification of CCR at:

<http://www.wilson-co.com/departments/water-services/county-water-services-confidence-report>

Notification Method  On bill

**“Good faith” efforts** (in addition to the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. Extra efforts included the following methods:

posting the CCR on the Internet at:

<http://www.wilson-co.com/departments/water-services/county-water-services-confidence-report>

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018*  
*Town of Stantonburg*  
*PWSID # 04-98-025*  
*February 25 2019*

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

*Our water source is groundwater from five wells. Well # 1 is located on Commercial Avenue Extension, Well # 2 is located on Peacock Bridge Road/SR 1540, Well #3 is located between Peacock Bridge Rd. and the Town's Wastewater Treatment Facility, Well #4 located at 107-B Shelton Ave. and Well #5 located at 103-B Moyton Ave. All wells draw from the Upper Cape Fear Aquifer.*

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Gary Davis at (252) 238-3608 or Eddie Evans at (252) 238-2679**. 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 on **the first Monday after the third day of the month beginning at 7:00 pm at the Town Hall.**

*The Town of Stantonburg* routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2018** and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in **2018** are on file at the Town's lab and can be viewed upon request. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances and although these tests were made, only those contaminants found are listed. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 Stantonburg 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 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 (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 Stantonsburg 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
Well # 1	Lower	May 2017
Well #2	Moderate	May 2017
Well #3	Moderate	May 2017
Well #4	Lower	May 2017
Well #5	Lower	May 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for The Town of Stantonsburg may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. 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@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.

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.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each 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, (2018).** The EPA and the State allow 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 regulations are 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.

***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.

***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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

***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 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 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.

### **Your Water:**

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects

(such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

**Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			0.05 mg/L
Nickel (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			N/A
Sodium (ppm)	05 JUL 18	44.32 mg/l			N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	05 JUL 18	Below R.R.L			250 mg/L
pH	05 JUL 18	7.8	6.0	9.0	6.5 to 8.5

During the year 2018 all required tests were run on the town’s water supply. We are pleased to report that all results from these test resulted in no violations.

As an ongoing effort for clean water further testing will be performed during the current year and will be reported on the next annual report. **With respect to the recent concerns about lead in drinking water, the Town is required by law to test every three years for the presence of lead. There is a pool of twenty homes that are “at risk”. Ten of these homes are selected and sampled each cycle. 2019 is the next year for testing. The results of these tests will be available by the end of summer.**

Please call our office if you have questions.

Town of Stantonsburg  
 PO Box 10  
 Stantonsburg, NC 27883  
 Office# 252-238-3608

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Stantonburg

Water System No.: **0 4 - 9 8 - 0 2 5** Report Year: **2018** Population Served: **493**

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

**Certified by:** Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Delivery Achieved Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Reported to State: \_\_\_\_\_

**The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)**

Check **all** methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

- Paper copy to all
- Notification of Availability of Paper Copy (other than in the CCR itself)  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. US Mail, door hanger)
- Notification of CCR URL URL: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing, email)
- Direct email delivery of CCR (attached? \_\_\_ or embedded? \_\_\_)  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing)
- Newspaper (attach copy) What Paper? \_\_\_\_\_ Date Published: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notification Method \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. US Mail, on bill, bill stuffer, door hanger, a postcard dedicated to the CCR, or email)
- “Good faith” efforts** (in addition to the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. Extra efforts included the following methods:
  - posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: \_\_\_\_\_
  - mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
  - advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
  - publication of the CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
  - posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) \_\_\_\_\_
  - delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
  - delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed)

**Note:** Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls do not meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.